The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 509. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED.... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris begs to announce that Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN will appear for One Night Only, SATURDAY, DEC. 22nd, 1860, in Shakspere's HENRY VIII. terminating with the fall of Wolsey
Cardinal Wolsey, ... Mr. CHAS. KEAN.
Queen Katherine, ... Mrs. CHAS. KEAN.
to conclude with the Comedy of THE WONDER.
Don Felix, ... Mr. CHAS. KEAN.
Donna Violante, ... Mrs. CHAS. KEAN.
The Performances to commence on this occasion at 7 o'clock.
Box Office open on Thursday, Dec. 20.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On this WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th December, 1860, Will be performed a Grand National Christmas Pantomime, written expressly for this Theatre, by John Duggan, Esq., entitled THE DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL AND THE THREE WISHES; or Harlequin King Tiney and the Fairy Knights of the Olden Time. New Medley Overture and Music, selected, composed, and arranged by Mr. M. Connolly; the Scenery Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir and Assistants; the Dresses by Miss Dornan, Mr. Andrews, and Assistants; Machinery by Messrs. Johnston, Lee, Gilmore, and Assistants; Properties by Mr. Woodyer and Assistants; the Comic Scenes by a Gentleman of Dublin, Mr. Wier, and Herr Nicolo Deulin; the Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton; Columbine, Miss Merriton; Pantaloon, Mr. H. Appleby; Harlequin, Mr. M'Dermott; Clown, Herr Deani; Sprites, the Brothers Ridley.
After which, Mr. Maccabe's Entertainment.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama of THERESE, or the ORPHAN OF GENEVA. Carwin, Mr. G. Vincent; Therese; Miss Miss.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Immense success of MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS, the Celebrated Welsh Nightingale, Who will continue to give her Unique MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, THIS EVENING, December 19, 1860, And Every Evening, until further notice.
Reserved seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; back ditto, 1s. Tickets may be had at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, and Messrs. Wiseheart and Sons, 42, Lower Sackville-street; and at the Rotundo, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Doors open at half-past seven; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Continued Success! Crowded and Delighted Audiences!! GEORGE HODSON'S "IRISH PORTFOLIO," Roars of Laughter! Imitations Enhancing!! "CHARLES KEAN" encored every evening, Enthusiastic Applause.
☞ This Evening at Eight o'clock. Morning Performance On SATURDAY, Dec. 22, At half-past Two o'clock. GRAND MASONIC NIGHT, FRIDAY, 21st Dec. GEORGE HODSON'S BENEFIT.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE ORIGINAL TAPESTRIES FROM THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL Will Open on MONDAY, the 24th DEC., at the ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET, Under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
These magnificent Works have been placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Reformatory Schools by Charles Bianconi, Esq., and will be Exhibited for the benefit of these admirable Charities, a Committee having been formed to carry out these objects.
(By order) M. ANGELO HAYES, Sec.
Admission—ONE SHILLING.
Season Tickets, Half-a-Crown. Descriptive Catalogues, Fourpence. Family Tickets to admit four, 2s. 6d.
Open in the Evenings, by gaslight, admission 6d. Children Half-price.
Now ready, price £2 2s, elegantly bound in cloth; or £2 12s 6d in Morocco antique.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainbleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

WEDNESDAY, the 19th Inst., is the LAST DAY for Tickets. ART-UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
THE DRAWING FOR PRIZES will positively take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on which occasion there will be UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND PRIZES distributed, including upwards of 200 Paintings selected from, and now exhibited at, the various Exhibitions in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Worcester, &c., &c.; together with upwards of 800 other Prizes, consisting of Parian Statuary, Engravings in Handsome Gilt Frames, Photographs, &c.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—(each Ticket entitles the owner to one chance in the Ballot) may be had from any of the Agents in town or country, or will be forwarded by the Secretary on receipt of Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number required, accompanied by an envelope stamped and directed.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
29, Princess-street, Manchester.
Be careful to secure Tickets in Time, as there will be POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; E. Smith, Anglesea-street; and Robert Chamney, 18, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. RICHARD S. BROOKE MINISTER OF THE MARINERS' CHURCH, KINGSTOWN.
The Subscription List to the above Testimonial will close on the 1st JANUARY, 1861. Parties intending to subscribe will please forward their contributions as soon as possible to EVORY CARNICHAEL, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, 5, Longford-terrace, Monkstown.

SCOTTISH REFORMATION.
It has been agreed by all the leading Presbyterian Communities of Christendom to observe as a day of Special Commemorative Services, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, which will be the Three-hundredth Anniversary of the Meeting of the First General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
Accordingly, it is proposed to have Divine Service in the SCOTS CHURCH, Capel-street, on TO-MORROW (Thursday), at Twelve o'clock noon, and to hold a Public Meeting in the same place at Half-past Seven o'clock p.m. of the same day, at which appropriate addresses will be delivered.
Collections to be taken on both occasions, to aid in the erection of a Mission Church in Dublin.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. LAUDER and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

UNIVERSITY ROWING CLUB, RINGSEND.
Members and Associates are requested to take notice that a General Meeting of the Club will be held at Ringsend, on Saturday next, the 22nd instant, at Four o'clock p.m., to transact business of importance. (By order) WM. C. HOGAN, Hon. Sec.
Club Rooms, Ringsend, 15th Dec., 1860.

ROYAL IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE. SUPPORTED SOLELY BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS. Office—24, DAME-STREET. PATRON: His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
The Committee appointed for carrying on this desirable undertaking appeal with confidence to the Citizens of Dublin, for assistance in procuring and maintaining in efficiency the Fire Escapes now being constructed for them.
They have already ordered four, in addition to the one entrusted to them by the Corporation.
These are of the latest and most approved principles, and they will each night be placed in such positions through the City as the Committee shall determine upon, in charge of experienced Fire Escape Conductors, who will remain on duty the entire night, and be ready to attend a Fire at a moment's notice.
The expense of working each Machine will be about £80 per annum, apart from the original cost of £60.
The Committee would earnestly impress upon every householder the immediate necessity of contributing, no matter how small the sum to this most laudable object.
Stephenson—October 5, at Sidney, New South Wales, the wife of Wm. Stephenson, Esq., M.A., of a son, who survived its birth only a few minutes.
The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell has forwarded the munificent donation of £10 to the Royal Irish Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.
RICHARD DANIELL, M.D. S. D. DOUGAL, C.E.

WALDENSIAN SETTLEMENT, SOUTH AMERICA. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TOWARDS THE DUBLIN FUND.
"Religious liberty has been secured to these interesting strangers in a strange land; let it be seen that they are enabled to exercise it. British Christians will, doubtless, if needful, lend their aid."—Record.

Contributions already acknowledged	£60 15 0	Mrs. Fuller, and the Misses Connolly	£2 0 0
Ven. Archdeacon Gregg	1 0 0	Wm. Todd	2 0 0
Ferrier, Pollock, & Co.	5 0 0	A. S. Finlater	5 0 0
		Rev. W. O'Neill	1 0 0
A Lady, per Rev. W. Vesey	0 10 0	Alexander Findlater	2 0 0

Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. W. Vesey, 17, Upper Sackville-street, and by the Rev. J. Hall, 45, Eccles-street.
Belfast Fund £157 1s 0d
Subscriptions for the Belfast Fund may be sent to Professor Gibson, or to the Rev Charles Seaver.

STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY. Founded in 1790.
For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Industrious Poor of every Religious Persuasion.
The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society gratefully acknowledge the liberality of their subscribers and friends hitherto extended, and they would earnestly solicit not only a continuance, but an increased degree of liberality, to enable them to relieve the importunate appeals now urged upon them. The depressed state of trade during the past year, the present high prices of provisions, and the winter setting in with such severity, add greatly to the distress and privation of the working classes, and, as a consequence, the number of applicants has considerably increased. The exhausted state of the funds impel the Committee to appeal to the wealthy and benevolent to be merciful, after their power, in helping the stranger in distress, and with a bountiful hand to deal their bread to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul. The Committee would also remind the public that before any relief is granted, the party is visited by one of the members, in order, as far as possible, to guard against imposition.
Benefactions will be thankfully received at the Bank of Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Treasurers; Alderman Atkinson, College-green, Lord Mayor-elect; Alderman Lambert, 64, Grafton-street; J. O'Bonsall, Esq., T.C., 1, Eldon-terrace; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., 95, Harcourt-street; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 20, William-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 6, Dame-street; Alexander Hall, Esq., 35, Upper Fitzwilliam-street; Henry Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; John Robertson, Esq., 3, Grafton-street; Arthur Jones and Son, Esqrs., 135, Stephen's-green West; Henry Webster, Esq., Eglinton-villa, Sandymount; Robert Thompson, Esq., 73, Eccles-street; or by Mr. Robert H. Wood, Assistant Secretary, 41, Nicholas-street, off Christ-church-place.
☞ Office days Wednesday and Friday, from two to four o'clock p.m.

IF the POLICEMAN who stole the SILVER WATCH out of an Office in Cecilia-street, on the 25th NOV. last, returns it within a week, no further exposure will be made. December 18, 1860.

LOST, at the Great Southern Railway Terminus, a Green Morocco PURSE, containing £2 in Bank of Ireland notes and some Silver.—Any person bringing it to 15, Upper Pembroke-street, will be Rewarded.

POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING.—The Band of Hope and Temperance Meeting announced to take place at ZION CHAPEL, King's Inns-street, on Wednesday Evening (this day) has been postponed until To-morrow (Thursday) Evening, at Half-past Seven o'clock, when Mr. J. REVELL, Honorary Secretary of the Irish Band of Hope Movement, will be present, and give the address.—Admission free.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on This WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., in the ROTUNDO, to hear an Address from GENERAL REILLY, from America, and JAMES H. RAPER, Esq., Manchester, on the subject of the Permissive Bill for Prohibiting the Trade in Intoxicating Drinks. [illegible] at 8 p.m. Entrance Cavendish-row. Admittance [illegible] for reserved seats to be had at the Dublin Of[illegible] street.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Established A.D. 1849.
The Fifth of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 20th DEC., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. F. F. TRENCH.
Subject—"Godliness True Refinement."

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY, From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely. Open to all.
Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO. Respectfully intimate to the Public that their Establishment will be CLOSED on Wednesday (St. Stephen's Day), the 26th and 27th inst.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO. GRAFTON-ST.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—M'MASTER & CO. beg to inform their friends that they purpose closing their establishment on Wednesday, the 26th inst.
121, CAPEL-STREET. 19th Dec., 1860.

WE, the undersigned Grocers and Wine Merchants, beg to intimate to our Customers and the Public that our respective Establishments will be Closed on Wednesday, the 26th instant, as well as on Christmas Day:—
Alexander Findlater & Co., Sackville-street.
William Russell & Co, Sackville-street.
Fawcett & Co., Henry-street.
Thomas Young, Great Britain-street.
Jackson and Co., North Earl-street.
Andrews and Co., Dame-street.
Francis Falkner, Grafton-street.
Robert Smith & Sons, Stephen's-green.
Richard Johnston, Grafton-street.
William Bolton & Co.,
J. & G. Campbell, Sackville-street.
James Weir, Burgh-quay, and 140, Lower Baggot-street.
Alexander Bogue & Co., Eden-quay.

AT THIS INCLEMENT SEASON I am most anxious to make a small collection—say Ten Pounds—for the relief of a class of persons who are out of employment, and are ashamed to beg, and with whose condition I am personally acquainted. The smallest donation will be thankfully received by me, or at the IRISH TIMES Office.
C. H. MINCHIN, Clk. 56, Lower Dominick-street.
December 17th, 1860.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
As the Society's Financial year will close on the 31st DECEMBER, our friends are earnestly requested to forward their Subscriptions and Collections on or before that date, that they may be included in the accounts for the year and acknowledged in the Annual Report. Secretaries of Associations are requested to remind their Collectors that their Contributions should be sent to them before the above date, and the Secretaries will forward the amount with the list of names to this office.
Those Clergymen who have not had sermons already for the society in their churches during the year are requested to plead the society's cause in their own pulpits, or to effect the same object by exchange of duty with brother clergymen.
** Letters of Credit and Money Orders should be made payable either to the Rev. W. PAKENHAM WALSH, or the Rev. JOHN B. HEARD.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT. BALL'S BRIDGE. Office—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET.
The Committee beg respectfully to remind the friends and subscribers of this Institution, that the Accounts for the year close on the 31st of this month. They will feel much obliged by all collections being sent to the Secretary, on or before Saturday, the 22nd. Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Committee, or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post-office Orders should be made payable.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS Issued from Saturday, 22nd, to Wednesday, 26th December (both days inclusive), will be available for Return up to and including Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1861. ON CHRISTMAS DAY The Trains will run as on Sundays.
Broadstone, Dublin, 12th Dec., 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

Sermons.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
SERMONS in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.) in ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, on SUNDAY EVENING next., the 23rd December, 1860, by the Ven. Archdeacon GREGG, D.D., Minister of Trinity Church; and in COOLOCK CHURCH, at Noon on same day, by the Rev. B. GIBSON, A.M., Curate of St. Mary's.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,	
1851 was	36	1851 was	£223 16 9½
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	324 10 11
1853 ..	61	1853 ..	350 9 11½
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	428 13 3½
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657 15 9
1856 ..	109	1856 ..	802 5 0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010 5 5
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1016 3 7
1859 ..	150	1859 ..	14[illegible] [illegible] 6
At present ..	165		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Ven. and Rev. the Preachers; by the Rev. Richard Barton, by the Rev. Wm. Macouchey, by the Revs. George Barton, and David Stuart; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
B. GIBSON, Clk. J. H. MONAHAN Clk. W. G. CARROLL, Clk. R. FRIZELLE, Clk. } Hon. Secs.

Education.

SLIGO SCHOOL. PRINCIPAL: Rev JOHN HENRY MARTIN, A M, Ex-Scholar, T C D, First Honorman in Classics, First Prizeman in Biblical Greek, Elrington, Theological, and Downes' Divinity Prizeman, Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in English Composition.
In the system followed at this School, the Principal's object is, by his own labours and supervision, and the aid of efficient Masters, to secure the success of his Pupils alike in the various branches of Education, according as they may be intended for the Universities, Commercial business, Situations obtained through Competitive Examinations, &c.
The House stands in a very healthy and agreeable situation, in the neighbourhood of Sligo. The Dormitories are spacious and well ventilated.
Terms for Boarders—40 Guineas per annum; under Twelve Years, 35 Guineas.
Wanted, after the Christmas vacation, a Gentleman of ability and experience, to conduct the Scientific and Commercial Department.
Sligo, Dec. 6th, 1860.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD. PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D, and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND, at a highly respectable, Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, six miles from London, established upwards of 20 years. Terms, including books, stationery &c., 30 Guineas per annum. Pupils in this school are thoroughly, prepared for commercial and professional pursuits. The system of education is emulative, and such as to lead them to take an interest in learning, its utility being recommended by kind though firm treatment. The constant fear of correction, which is the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectations of their parents, is thereby avoided. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the preceptor's wife, and every solicitude is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. The situation is healthy, and the sleeping apartments, schoolrooms, playrooms, &c., large and well ventilated. The cricket field, pleasure gardens, and play grounds are extensive, and arranged with suitable apparatus for gymnastic, manual, and drilling exercises, bathing, &c. Prospectuses will be sent in answer to letters to Mr. D. J. White, College House, Edmonton N., near London.

GERMAN LANGUAGE. The Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, from Saxe-Weimar, teaches his Native Language grammatically and conversationally, through the medium of English or French. As a merely theoretic acquaintance with a modern language will be found of but little avail in actual intercourse with natives, he is particularly careful to impart to his Pupils a pure and forcible pronunciation, and to make them familiar with the vernacular language by continual practice in speaking and hearing; which method, besides greatly assisting the memory, can alone lead to proficiency in conversation. Families and Schools attended. Two or more Pupils may join the same lessons without an increase of terms. Literary and mercantile translations done. For particulars apply at 8, Merrion-row, Stephen's-green.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Arnold Villa, Monkstown, near Dublin. Principal, Miss DRURY.
The House is most delightfully situated, commanding a good sea and mountain view, is within a few minutes' walk of the Church, Baths, and the Salt-hill and Blackrock Railway stations. The grounds are enclosed and afford every facility for the promotion of the health and recreation of the pupils.
Masters of eminence are in attendance for German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Kalisthenics, and the higher branches of an English Education. The greatest care is devoted to the formation of moral and religious principles, and the intellectual training is adapted to fit the young for the practical duties of life.
A resident French Governess, a Protestant; also a Resident Governess for Music.—References are kindly permitted to the Rev. RONALD MACDONNELL, Monkstown Glebe, and to numerous parents of pupils.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, COUNTY OF GALWAY. Sale in Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of FEBRUARY, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon.
In the matter of the estate of Thomas Doolan, Owner; Patrick Robert Webb, and several others, Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, by Public Auction, on Thursday, the seventh day of Feb., 1861, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, in the city of Dublin, in one lot, all that and those the lands of Cloardy, Port of Goal, otherwise Pokaroko, now called Fairy Hill, situate in the Barony of Longford and county of Galway, containing 137 acres 2 roods 26 perches, statute measure, held under lease for lives renewable for ever, which, by virtue of certain conveyances is in effect a lease for successive terms determinable on lives during a period of 999 years, subject to the yearly rent and rent charge of £95 7s 2d; leaving a profit rent of £72 12s 10d, as set forth in the rental.
Dated this 13th day of December, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
The house division comprises the dwellinghouse and premises of Fairy Hill, at present in the occupation of Charles S. Cooper, Esq., with the garden and plantations attached thereto, and containing 16a. 2r. 18p. statute measure, held by Mr. Cooper, as tenant from year to year, at a rent of £150, pending the Chancery Cause of Woodruffe v. Doolan, which tenancy will terminate with the sale. The remainder of the lands are in possession of a tenant who holds for lives renewable for ever at a rent of £16.
Fairy Hill is situate about one mile from the town of Portumna, 11 miles from Parsonstown station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, 14 miles from Ballinasloe and Loughrea, and one mile from the bridge and harbour of Portumna, from whence there is a steam communication on the Shannon to Dublin, Athlone, and Limerick; mail cars start from Portumna every evening for Ballinasloe, Eyre Court, Borrisocane, and Roscrea, &c.
For rentals and further particulars, apply to THOMAS WALSH, Solicitor, 4, Upper Gloucester-street; and SYDENHAM DAVIS, Solicitor having carriage of sale, 81, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY. ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the matter of John John O'Connell, Executor of Margaret O'Brien, deceased, Petitioner; James O'Connell, Timothy O'Connell, P. Byrne, Thos. M'Donnell, Catherine Burke, Ellen Condon, Michael Foley, Margaret M'Donnell, Richard Fowles, Ellen O'Connell, Edmond O'Gounon, and Catherine O'Gounon, his wife; Mary O'Connell, and Nanno O'Connell, Respondents.
Cause Petition under the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulative Act, 1850, sec., 15.
I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be creditors or pecuniary legatees of Margaret O'Brien, late of Tallow, in the County of Waterford, Spinster, deceased, on or before the 12th day of JANUARY next, to furnish to John O'Connell, Executor of Margaret O'Brien deceased, or to Messrs. Parker and Parker, his solicitors, 50, Lower Mount-street, City of Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands, accompanied in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter, such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, such creditors shall receive due notice. All such creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to fill charges in my office in respect of the claims or amount so disallowed within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.
Dated this 13th day of December, 1860. E. LITTON, Master in Chancery.
PARKER & PARKER, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 50, Lower Mount-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY GALWAY. The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165a. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60a. Irish.
KILCOOSH, 246a. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.
The Herds will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford.
November 1st, 1860.

TO BE LET, at moderate rent, or the Interest sold for a small sum, No. 25, Blessington-street, containing two parlours, two drawingrooms, two bedrooms, kitchen, servants' room and pantry, garden, coach-house and stable.—Apply to R. KELLETT, Agent, 85, Abbey-street.

WANTED, at Clontarf, Richmond, or immediate neighbourhood, a HOUSE of moderate size, with Coachhouse, Stable, and good Garden, or a few acres of Land.—Address "Y. X. House," IRISH TIMES Office.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND LODGING.—Wanted, for a few weeks, Board and Lodging, in a quiet, plain House, for a Young Lady, at the South side of Dublin.—Address "ALPHA," IRISH TIMES Office, stating locality, and terms per week.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED LODGINGS, at No. 6, Lower Dominick-street (two doors from the Albert Hotel).

Auctions.

Extensive Stock in Trade of an eminent Builder, comprising Timber, Cut Stone in Flagging and Blocks, House Carpentry, Carts and Horses, Brougham Carriage, Jaunting Car, and Implements of Trade; also Two Milch Cows.
MESSRS. ARTHUR JONES & SON, are instructed by the Executors of the late WILLIAM MOYERS, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, pursuant to directions in his Will, at Half-past Eleven o'clock a.m., on TO-MORROW, December 20th, and following days, upon the Premises, RICHMOND-STREET, PORTOBELLO, Dublin, the entire Stock, consisting of a valuable collection of Materials, new and second-hand, for house-building uses.
An uncommon opportunity is thus afforded to all persons about to build, or alter, to procure the great staples of their requirements at reduced cost. From the high repute of the deceased in his profession, the most inexperienced may confidently enter into competition as purchasers, and none but his genuine effects shall be presented.
These comprise:—
Timber—About 8,000 feet of prepared spruce flooring, 15,000 feet of cut spruce and red deal and pine boards, in every useful thickness; whole Norway and American spruce and pine planks, battens, and log flitches, sash and other scantlings.
Stone—2,000 square feet of stout Yorkshire and Cumberland flagging, Carlow and granite ditto, and about 2 000 cubic feet of cut granite in every form, for foundations, quoins, pillars, strong-room casements, coping, entablatures, and cornices; numerous blocks of Portland, and new and old moulded fixtures of same, including a handsome entrance portal, with Ionic pillars and pilasters complete, about 8 feet square; 150 Portland flags for tesselation, flights of stairs, bases, capitals, corbels, &c.; fireclay and other ridge tiles, Bridgewater flagging and fireclay flue linings, chimney tops, sanitary pipe, and some slates, bricks, &c.
Wrought House Fixtures—Mahogany Room Doors, in rich wood and modern panellings, new and second-hand; inner Porch ditto and Glazed ditto, and an immense collection, in excellent condition, of new and second, painted and unpainted, Window Sashes, Frames, Shutters, Architraves and Doors; Banisters, &c.; Hall-doors, Coachhouse Gates, Panelling, Slating Laths, Lead Cisterns, &c.
Trade Implements—Scaffold Poles, Birch Putlocks, Ladders, Wheelbarrows, Windlasses, Ropes, Carpenters' Benches and Tools; a Mortiseing Machine for hand power, Ironmongery, Scales, Sand Screens Hand Carts, Horse and Cart, Car and Cart Harness.
Sundries—Old Timber in Joists, Rafters, and Beams, Old Iron, Wrought and Cast, and unclassified Lumber, &c.
☞ May be viewed, the day prior to sale, by tickets only, to be had at the Auctioneers' Office, 135, Stephen's-green.

DUNBOYNE—COUNTY MEATH. TO GROCERS, VINTNERS, SMALL CAPITALISTS, &c. Sale of Leasehold Interest, Horses, Jaunting Cars, Farming Implements, Carts, Drays, Household Furniture, &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, Without any Reserve, On FRIDAY, 21st December, 1860, in the Town of DUNBOYNE,
Two jaunting cars, nearly new, with harness; one excellent dray and wheel with turned axle; one superior draught mare, with foal to Sir William Wallace; one strong draught horse, cart, and harness; one donkey cart and harness; one plough by Lestrange; one harrow; a few tons of manure; ladders, wheelbarrows, buckets; some timber and old iron, with various other lots of lumber.
Household Furniture, comprising feather beds and bedding, mahogany and deal tables, an excellent eightday clock, glass, delph, nests of drawers, and shop fixtures.
Also the occupier's interest in the old-established licensed house, situate in the front of the street, the best part of the town for business, in which the retail spirit trade has been carried on for upwards of fifty years; with the licence paid up to October, 1861.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.
Terms Cash—Purchasers to pay Five Per Cent. Auction Fees.
J. J. ROANTREE, Auctioneer, Newtownpark, Leixlip, and 25, Smithfield, Dublin.

Money.

£6,000, £3,000, and £300 to Lend, on fee-simple Estates. Also £10,000 in one or more sums, on Life Estate.—Apply to A. DURDIN, Solicitor, 19, Westland-row, Dublin.

Insurances.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE OFFICE. HEAD OFFICE, 12, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON. Established, 1839.
THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS TAKES PLACE AT CHRISTMAS. POLICIES EFFECTED BEFORE THAT TIME WILL RECEIVE ONE YEAR'S ADDITIONAL BONUS
LOANS AT FIVE PER CENT. Advanced on Personal and other Security, along with Life Assurance.
MATTHEW H. ANDERSON, Agent, 11, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL, ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—31 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham Terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq, M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for £1,000, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to £1,284 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented.
Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
Active Agents wanted in vacant places.

FINAL NOTICE. NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE, 64, PRINCE'S-STREET, EDINBURGH.
1860. THE REGISTER FOR NEW ASSURANCES CLOSES ON THE 31st DECEMBER CURRENT.
Proposals for Policies must be lodged with the Head Office, or any of the Agents of the Company, on or before that date. POLICIES OPENED THIS YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED AT THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO RANK FOR SIX YEARS' BONUS.
The Accumulated Funds now Amount to Upwards of ONE MILLION OF POUNDS STERLING. The Annual Revenue exceeds £179,000.
PROFITS.—At last Division—after providing for every liability—the Surplus was found to be £136,000.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be procured at the Head Office, or at any of the Agents of the Company. DAVID SMITH Manager. JOHN OGILVIE Secretary.
December, 1860.
Dublin Branch—67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary. DAVID MAHONY, 34, College-green, Solicitor. LOCAL AGENT: HENRY DOWNES, 8, College-green.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS. To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square, THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square, KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street. Dublin.

Cards.

THE LONDON DINING AND LUNCHEON ROOMS, 44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, (exactly opposite Lower Dominick-street.)
Breakfast .. .. 8d, 10d, 1s, & 1s 2d
Luncheons, with choice of vegetables .. 7d & 8d
Dinners .. 10d & 1s
Sandwich .. 4d
Dessert of Apple-pie or Pudding, Rice, or Plum Pudding, 2d extra.
Soups from 12 o'clock daily.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS, As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendence at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.
Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin. Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted) from 6 o'clock a.m., to 8 o'clock p.m.
Mons. Denempont, Chiropodist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN FANCY GOODS. Suitable for Christmas Presents.—The Crystal Palace, 50, HENRY-STREET.—J. TELFORD, begs to call attention to his immense stock of the above, just arrived from the manufacturers; also his present stock of Chandeliers, Moderator and Liquid Gas Lamps; Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Breakfast Services, of the newest pattern and colour; Table Glass in variety.

PATRICK MACNEVIN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR, 5, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Out Auctions respectfully solicited.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION. JOHN J. DEVOY, Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles.
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 29, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND

FRANCIS CAVANAGH PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS, 16, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE. White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass, Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

Publications.

PARADISE AND THE PERI, By THOMAS MOORE. Richly Illuminated by OWEN JONES and HENRY WARREN. "The handsomest gift-book of the season." London—DAY and SON. Agents for Ireland—HODGES, SMITH, and Co, Grafton-street.

HODGES, SMITH, AND CO. Beg to announce the arrival of their Annual Selection of ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS, Comprising all the New Works of the season. They would invite an early description of their magnificent stock of HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS, In elegant and antique Morocco; Bagster's Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services, In every variety of Binding, with rich Ornamental Mountings, suitable for Presentation; Also a great variety of Prayer Books in Plain Binding. Poets, Wit, and Humour, Illustrated, 21s. Moore's Paradise and the Peri, 4to., Illuminated, £2 2s. Tennyson's Poems, Illustrated Edition, 21s. Moore's Lalla Rookh, New Edition, with numerous Illustrations By Tenniel, 21s. Gatty's Parables from Nature, Illustrated Edition, 10s 6d. Roberts' Sketches in the Holy Land, 6 Vols., Half Morocco, £5 15s 6d. HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., Booksellers to the University, 104, GRAFTON-ST.

4th Edition—Just Published, price 1s 3d. The Popular Christmas Song, "THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR CHIMES." By JAMES HILL, Respectfully Dedicated to his Pupils. H. BUSSELL, 7, Westmoreland street, Dublin. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street, London. Also to be had at all Musicsellers and Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

THE DUBLIN FAMILY ALMANAC FOR 1861, contains a variety of Local and General Information of a useful and valuable character.—Price 3d.; sold by all booksellers, &c., and at the Publishing Office, 18, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin. Free by post for four stamps.

Music.

NEW STOCK OF PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SONS have just imported an entirely new Stock of PIANOFORTES, with all the most recent improvements, selected by themselves at the principal London Factories, where their thorough practical experience enables them to secure the BEST PIANOS, and which they offer at the lowest prices, thus securing unusual advantages to the purchaser.
A Choice Stock of EVANS' Patent English Harmoniums, Pianoforte and Harmonium Warehouse, 13, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

NEW IMPORTATION OF FIRST-RATE PIANOFORTES. PIANOFORTES of the newest and most approved construction. HARPS, by ERARD, New and Second-hand. HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, from Six Guineas upwards. SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES at *very low prices*. BUSSELL, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET, corner of Fleet-street. INSTRUMENTS LENT ON HIRE.

NEW MUSIC. Just published. "I ASK THEE NOT TO THINK OF ME." Ballad by Francis Robinson, Mus. Doc. "THOSE SMILING EYES." Words by Thomas Moore, Music by Francis Robinson, Mus. Doc. "MAY SHE DREAM THAT I AM NEAR." Serenade by Miss Elizabeth Drury. "MY JESSAMINE TREE." Words by His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle. Music by Mrs. Loftus Bland. All the newest London Publications received weekly and to be had at BUSSELL'S, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET, (Corner of Fleet-street.

Dress.

CHRISTMAS WEEK. We respectfully announce that we have remarked and laid out for Special Sale, during the coming week, LARGE SELECTIONS of CHOICE and FASHIONABLE GOODS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Among the various Lots, will be found a Large Number Of FRENCH MODELS in RICH MANTLES, MILLINERY, and FANCY BONNETS, HATS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR ORIGINAL PRICES.
FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT. Numerous Selections in DROGUETS, RIPS and BROCADED WINCEYS, with a quantity of TWO-FLOUNCED DRESSES, Decided Bargains.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT. SEVERAL HUNDRED SHAWLS, Fancy Styles and Select Goods, much reduced, with a Parcel of FRENCH FILLED GOODS, Bought much under their value.
BERLIN WOOL and FANCY DEPARTMENTS. We have just completed extensive Purchases of attractive and useful Novelties:—BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, DRUGGETS, CLOAKINGS, and every variety of WARM CLOTHING FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES, CHARGED AT TRADE PRICES.
M'SWINEY, DELANY, AND CO., SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Fresh arrivals in Paris Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, Fashionable Goods.

KINGSTOWN. We have just received a large assortment of Shawls, Mantles, and Fancy Dresses, Trimmed Bonnets, Dress Caps, and Ribbons, For Christmas. HAMILL AND CO., 81, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, Kingstown.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—WINTER CATTLE SHOW. LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL, 17, 18, AND 19, CORN MARKET DUBLIN—ESTABLISHED 1821. At the present show of Manufacture and Agriculture in the Royal Dublin Society, the judges have awarded to the LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL the SILVER MEDAL and HONORARY CERTIFICATE, for the best piece of IRISH MANUFACTURED FRIEZE EXHIBITED, and commended others, together with several pieces of IRISH TWEEDS, for beauty of Texture and splendid Finish. HIS EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT has been graciously pleased to select a portion of this FRIEZE, and expressed his admiration of the splendid collection of IRISH MANUFACTURE from this Establishment.

52, HIGH-STREET. GREAT SALE OF READY-MADE WOOLLEN CLOTHES. RICHARD ALLEN Respectfully calls the attention of those who require Cheap OVERCOATS, SUITS, or MORNING COATS, FOR THEIR OWN WEAR, OR BOYS' CLOTHING Of any kind, and especially purchasers for charitable purposes, to the fact, that previous to making a change in his Old Concern, 52, HIGH-STREET, He will sell the entire OLD STOCK, comprising all leading articles in Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, at a SACRIFICE which cannot fail to command buyers. It will readily be understood that in a concern of such long standing Stock may accumulate which calls for a SACRIFICE. Purchasers will at once see that a GREAT SACRIFICE has been made, and such an opportunity to purchase for CHARITABLE PURPOSES, CLOTHING SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, &c. As well as for immediate and personal wear, will probably seldom occur. THE ORDER AND GENERAL TRADE CARRIED ON AS USUAL.
☞ THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, OF COURSE, REFERS TO THE HIGH-STREET ESTABLISHMENT ONLY.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AT TRADE PRICE. HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S QUAY. M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND COMPANY have now ready for sale their Annual Supply of prime useful Goods for CHARITABLE PURPOSES, consisting of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINSEYS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c. SHAWLS, &c., &c. A Special Lot of LINSEY DRESSES, PRIME WARM MANTLES, at a Reduction of 40 per cent.
P.S.—Old Lots of Table Linen Cloths, Napkins, Towels, and Glass Cloths, on sale.

Miscellaneous.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. beg to call attention to their Stock of the following NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON: Handsome Polished Oak Plate Cabinet, fitted with Drawers to hold Table and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. Electro-Plated Tea and Coffee Services and Swing Kettles. Dessert Knives and Forks in Cases, with Ivory, Pearl, and Plated Handles. Electro-plated Cruet Frames, Dish Covers, Corner Dishes, Egg Frames, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, &c., all of warranted quality. Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns, in Electro, Silver, Bronze, &c. Best London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles in all the new patterns. Moderator Lamps in beautiful new designs—cut Alabaster, Gilt, Turquoise, Bronze, &c., by the best Paris Makers. Finest Steel Scissors in Morocco Leather Cases. Beautifully Carved Wood Bread Plates, and Knives to Match. Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in very great variety. German Bird Cages, &c. House Furnishing Ironmongery, and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET. J. EDMUNDSON and CO.

SUPERIOR SOLID ARGENTINE PLATE, SPOONS, FORKS, TEA AND COFFEE SETS, Warranted to wear equal to silver. Table Knives and Forks, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 12s per dozen. Solid Argentine Tea, Egg, and Salt Spoons, 4s per dozen. Tea Pots, Quart size, 3s 9d; Three-Pint ditto, 7s 6d. Table Candlesticks, 4s 6d, 7s 6d, to 15s per pair. Cruet Stands, 9s, 12s to 20. Patent Metal Pots, 4s to 7s 6d, tinned inside. Saucepans from Pint to Eight-quart size. Bronze and Black Fenders, 7s 6d to 20s. Bright and steel Fire Irons, 2s 6d to 12s 6d. ROBERT WHITESTONE Has received this week a large assortment of New Goods, all of which have been marked at Reduced Prices for the coming festive seasons, to induce quick sales. 10, WELLINGTON QUAY.

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS. The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals. This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning. The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant. The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at WILLIAM DANIEL'S GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE. (Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.) Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD, so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength.
. Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

IRONMONGERY, ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES, LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS, PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TEA TRAYS, HODGES AND SONS Desire to call attention to their large assortment of Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays of the Newest Shapes and most beautiful designs. In the various other branches of HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY H. and Sons' assortment is large and complete; they would particularly call attention to FLAVEL'S COOKING APPARATUS, by means of which the expense of Cooking, as compared with the ordinary process, is greatly diminished. In REGISTER GRATES. Our Stock is fully assorted. Amongst many other articles which might also be named, we particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz.:— DRAWINGROOM GRATES, Electro plated Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, &c., Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers. HODGES AND SONS, Agents, MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERY, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, 20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Milner's Patent Fire Resisting and Thief Proof Safes and Chests, with Gunpowder Proof Locks.

KITCHEN RANGES, GRATES, &c., &c. Good Cottage Range, with Oven or Boiler, 25s. Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Oven and Boiler, 30s, 35s, and 40s each. Useful Family Range, complete, 50s, 55s, and 60s each. Best heavy Kitchen Range, with Bright Mounting, 70s, 80s, and 90s. Improved Close Fire Ranges, from £2 10s to £4. The Etna Close Range, the most simple, economical, and convenient Range manufactured, from £5 5s to £13 13s. Bedroom Grates, 3s 9d, 4s 3d, 4s 9d, 5s 6d, and 6s each. Register Parlour Grates, 12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d each. Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Fire Block Backs, 18s, 20s, and 22s. Best Register Grates, with Steel Mouldings, Ground Fronts, &c., 30s, 40s, 50s and 60s. Mantelpieces, from 8s 6d to £4 10s each. The Celebrated American Cooking Stove, complete, with all the Cooking Utensils, £5 each. Stoves in variety, suitable for Halls, Shops, Laundries, Harness Rooms, &c., equally cheap, at WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S, Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment, 23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
☞ Builders and Parties improving their Houses will find it their advantage to inspect the above.

CHEAP FANCY CABINET GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. AT AUSTIN'S MANUFACTORY, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET. (Opposite the Bank of Ireland.)
Rosewood Workboxes, from - - 2s. 0d.
Mahogany Writingdesks, from - - 4s. 6d.
Mahogany Dressingcases, from - - 4s. 6d.
These articles are well made and well finished, and are very superior to what are usually sold at these prices. AUSTIN'S, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET, (Opposite the Bank of Ireland).

ALBERT BEDSTEADS. TWO FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE ALBERT BEDSTEADS, Not more than Twelve Months in use, Will be disposed of very cheap. They have Prime Palliasses and beautiful Damask Curtains. A buyer may have one, or both. Also a PRIME PEDESTAL SIDEBOARD, With Lockers in the centre, First-rate manufacture, And all the richest and very best Mahogany, has only been Four Years in use. On Sale at P. COOKE'S Fashionable Furniture Warehouse, 127, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS, FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c. Vase Moderateur Lamps, Pillar do. do., Stand do. do., in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated Makers, Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned. Finest French Colza Oil. GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer, Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

FAMILY SUPPLIES, FOR CHRISTMAS. Per doz.
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s.
Very Superior Pale, or Golden do., ... 28s.
First-class do., ... 32s.
Old Port (fresh bottled), ... 26s. to 28s.
Very Superior do., ... 32s.
Finest as Old Crusted do., ... 36s.
Fawcett and Co.'s best Old Irish Whiskey 18s. (A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett and Co.'s Fine Old do. for Family use .. .. 16s.
Fawcett and Co.'s celebrated Black Tea, 4s.
Fawcett and Co.'s Family do. 4s. 8d.
New Pudding Raisins, 4½d. per lb.; Finest New Currants, 4d. to 5d.; Fine New Turkey Figs, 6d. per lb., by the box. French Plums, Crystallised Fruits, Dessert Raisins, Jordan Almonds, Candid Citron, Lemon, and Orange Peel. Our Provision Department is now fully stocked, and is particularly worthy of attention, both in quality and price. FAWCETT AND CO., Family Grocers, Wine Merchants and Importers, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.— The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 38, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 33, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMITH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DALY and CO., 5, Nassau-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale: W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR. The "Lancet" states:—"This is superior to anything of the kind known." It is prepared from the finest Indian Corn by a process patented for the United Kingdom and France, forms delicious Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blancmange, &c.; is highly esteemed as the lightest, most nutricious, and wholesome diet, easily cooked, much preferred to Arrowroot, and especially suitable for Children and Invalids. BROWN AND POLSON, Manufacturers by appointment to her Majesty, PAISLEY, MANCHESTER, DUBLIN, AND LONDON. The new 20 ounce Canisters, same as supplied to the Royal Family, bearing trade mark and Brown & Polson's signature, are now ready, and may be had of all respectable Grocers, at 1s. each.

EXTRA FRENCH PASTRY FLOUR. We are now landing, ex Caroline, from Bordeaux, a cargo of Nineteen Hundred Sacks of the choicest French Flour, which we recommend to the public for the above use. To be had at all our Establishments in Town. JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, Machine Bread Bakers, BULL'S BRIDGE MILLS. Monday, 17th Dec., 1860.

CONTINUATION of the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.—Fifty Tons of Glass, China, and Earthenware, is now selling at T. SMITH'S, 53 and 54, GRAFTON-STREET, Dublin, at 50 per Cent. under Manufacturer's prices—the greatest value in the world. The whole must be sold without the least reserve. Goods packed fit for conveyance to any part of the country.

Wants.

RESIDENT or VISITING GOVERNESS.—A Lady, who has had much experience in the education and training of young persons, is anxious to meet with an engagement in a gentleman's family in the vicinity of Dublin or Kingstown; her course of instruction comprises English and its several branches, French, Italian, and music: the most satisfactory references can be given; would take daily tuitions on the Kingstown Line of Railway.—Address "B. M. C.," care of Mr. HERBERT, 117, Grafton-street.

A RESPECTABLE, energetic Person, 27 years of age, wants a Situation, as Check, or Invoice Clerk, Collector or otherwise; writes a fair hand, is a good accountant, and can give an unexceptionable character; security if required.—Address "A. B.," Clerk, IRISH TIMES Office.

WILL be shortly (disengaged), a most respectably connected Young Man, who has filled situations of trust with credit; can act as Accountant, Collector, or Corresponding Clerk; understands country as well as city business, especially in the management of solicitors' and land agents' offices; can give unexceptionable references as to character, and capabilities, and to present employer now in town, who will feel a pleasure in bearing testimony to his efficiency.—Please address "C. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

WANTS a Situation, to attend on and assist a lady in Housekeeping, or to wait on growing up children, a respectable Young Woman, a Protestant; she would be found a great acquisition to any lady requiring her services, as she would make herself generally useful; is a good plain worker; can be well recommended, and give most respectable references.—Address "A. R. C.," IRISH TIMES Office, for a week.

NURSE (DRY).—WANTED, by a Protestant Young Woman, who has long and satisfactory discharges to certify that she perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth; also the management of growing children if required; can cut out and make children's clothes; and can be well recommended by the lady she has just left.—Address "L. E. H.," 2, Cavendish-row, till the end of the week.

HOUSEMAID.—A Young Woman wishes to obtain a situation; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; is a native of the North; no objection to the country.—Please address "M. W.," 47, Grafton-street.

AS COOK, by an active Young Woman, who understands her business in all its departments, and who can give the most unexceptionable testimonials, as to character and capability.—Address "J.B.," 10, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a smart, active Woman, as COOK, or PLAIN COOK in a respectable family, as she is going to make an arrangement in her establishment; she understands soups, made up dishes and pastries, and could take charge of a small dairy, if required; has no objection to town or country.—Address "M. E.," 83, Lower Gardiner-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT a steady, active Young Woman; can wash and make up well if required; can take charge of a small dairy; can be highly recommended; no objection to town or country.—Address, "A. Z.," IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business, has lived with first-class families, and has most satisfactory testimonials from families of distinction.—Please address "M. E.," 19, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

PORTER.—A respectable Young Man wishes to obtain a situation as above, in a public office, or other place of business; is a Protestant; can read and write; and can be highly recommended by a gentleman in town as to the strictest honesty and sobriety.—Address "A. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

VALET.—A Young Man, of good address, wishes to obtain a situation as above, to a gentleman; can be highly recommended.—Please address to "T. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 10, South King-street.

BUTLER and VALET in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family, or would attend on an invalid, or elderly gentleman; a steady experienced man, who has long and satisfactory testimonials from noblemen and gentlemen, has lived upwards of seventeen years in two situations; families of the first rank, which his discharges will certify; no objection to a weekly situation, should it offer; his character will bear the strictest inquiry.—Address "B. C.," Butler, 36, Lower Sackville-street, the proprietor of which will also vouch for his character for the above time.

AS BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, respectable Man, who can be well recommended; advertiser is a Protestant; has no objection to the town or country; and he understands his business perfectly well.—Address "A. B.," 3, Clare-street, or 7, Dame-street.

INSIDE or OUTSIDE SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Man, who has lived in the former capacity; is accustomed to drive, and can care horses; is a Protestant; most satisfactory testimonials; advertiser could cultivate a kitchen garden, and mind a lodge.—Please address "J. [illegible]," IRISH TIMES Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A respectable Man, from the country, wishes to obtain a situation as above; he perfectly understands his business, horses, &c.; is a good, safe driver in double or single harness; has lived 11 years in his last situation, and has reference from his late master; has no objection to town or country, and would accept of a lodge.—Address "P. B.," 29, Dorset-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, for one week.

GARDENER, a Single Man, who has a general knowledge of gardening in all its various branches, who has lived in first-class places, and can be highly recommended by his last master, who is in town at present.—Please address "J. J.," 58, Dawson-street, or 22, Mary-street, Dublin.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature. 26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

BRIGG'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland. Wholesale Agent for Ireland. A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS. H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls, and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland. 11 & 12, Corkhill, Dublin

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!! The Subscribers beg to announce that, being Agents for the sale of Coal from the following Collieries, they are prepared to sell same at either f.o.b., or delivered prices. They also beg to call attention to the fact that, being Sole Agents for the Collieries, they can give unusual facilities as to price and to delivery, pure and unmixed:— Kirkless-Hall Orrell Colliery Lancashire, For House and Gas Coal, and Cannel. Thomas Powell & Son, Newport and Cardiff, For Duffryn and Tredegar Steam Coal. Morgan, Perkins, & Co., Llanelly, Anthracite Coal for Grain-drying and Lime-burning. John Watson, Jun., Glasgow, Balquharston and Wishaw House and Steam Coal. Maxwood Colliery, Hurlford Troon, Splint, Steam, and House Coal. Pearson, Knowles, & Co., Ince-Hall, and Spring Collieries. Steam, Gas, and House Coal, and Cannel. JOHN CHARLEY & CO., BELFAST, and 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH. Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers. The trade are referred to the Company's Agents, COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

Medical.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 2 till 5 p.m.

HAIR DYE.—A LADY, the widow of an officer, has a most valuable receipt for dying HAIR, purchased by her late husband in Greece. It is the only dye that cannot be discovered, and no one is required to assist in applying it. A person may BATHE, &c., as it is INDELIBLE. Manufactured only by A. ROSS, and may be had of his agent Mr. THOMAS HACKETT, 18, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, for 3s. 6d. per box. By post, free for 54 stamps.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 15, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Purveyors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS For Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each [illegible]
A Single Artificial Tooth, from [illegible]
A Set, with Gold Springs, from [illegible]
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
IN OPINION OF The Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., *Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.*
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine."
"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject."
"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."
Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 9s; capsuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM and CO. (Wholesale and [illegible]) [illegible] ton street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY and [illegible], Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville street.

BLACK VELVET, SEALSKIN, AND CLOTH MANTLES.
S. OLDHAM and SONS, 12, Westmoreland-street, solicit inspection of their present superb stock of above goods of Newest Parisian Shapes, at moderate prices.

CHRISTMAS, 1860.
To select useful presents for JUVENILE AMATEURS, see our new price list of Tool and Tool-chests, which may be had on application, Gratis, or Gratis and Postage free to any address.
BOOTH, BROTHERS,
63, UPPER STEPHEN-STREET.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
C. RANKIN begs to inform his patrons and the public that he keeps a select stock of the above Ornaments—Plain, also Mounted on Gold and Silver—which he will dispose of at moderate prices.
PLEASE OBSERVE
C. RANKIN,
Bog Oak Carver, and Manufacturing Jeweller,
12, NASSAU-STREET,
(Corner of South Frederick-street),
DUBLIN.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREAST-PIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced. Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS.
Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY
possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers',
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
25, DAME-STREET.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.
Two beautiful French Gilt Time Pieces, and One Marble do. with 14-day best finished movements striking the hours and quarters.
A Lady's first-class Gold Skeleton Lever Watch and fine Gold Chain.
A fine Gold Snake Bracelet Set with five large Emeralds.
A first-class Silver-plated Tea Set of the newest design; also a Gentleman's Gold Hunting Watch, to be sold considerably less than the first cost price, at
JOHN PRESCOTT'S,
Watch and Clock Maker,
9, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATE, WITH 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has several articles in the first quality Electro-Plate equal to new, which he can sell at a discount of 25 per cent.

	Former Price.	Present Price
A Set of Dish Covers,	13 Guineas	£10
Do. Cornice Dishes and Warmer,	30 gs.	£22
A Soup Tureen,	13 gs.	£10
A Coffee Tray,	13 gs.	£10
A Three-Arm Epergne,	25 gs.	£20
A Tea and Coffee Service,	18 gs.	£14
Four Sauce Tureens,	20 gs.	£15

An inspection is respectfully solicited by
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 19, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes !!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

NOTICE.
THOMAS A. POLSON,
CONFECTIONER AND PASTRY COOK,
Begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed business with a new and well-assorted Stock of French and German Confections, Bon.Bons, Syrups, Crystallised Fruits, &c.
T. A. P. is happy to state that he has retained the services of his former unrivalled staff of Cooks, Confectioners, and Waiters. All orders for the furnishing of Dejeuners, Dinners, and Ball Suppers, will receive his best personal attention.
Christmas Cakes and New Year's Gifts in preparation. Country orders attended to.
17, LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE.
Dublin, December 11th, 1860.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET;
THE NEW SEASON'S TEA.
The first import of the New Season's Tea has arrived in London. Having made a selection of the finest qualities, we beg to direct special attention to our present prices, as under.
We recommend

Our New Season's Black-leaf Congou,	..	3s 0d per lb.
Do Strong Black-leaf Congou	..	3s 4d "
Do Full Strong Congou	..	3s 8d "
Do Finest Pekoe Congou	..	4s 0d "
Do Imperial Lapsang Souchong	..	4s 4d "

Two pence per lb allowed to cash purchasers of 5lbs parcels of tea and upwards.
COFFEE.
Fine Mocha and Jamaica .. 1s 8d per lb.
The favourite marks of Jamaica and East India Coffee 1s 10d "
Chocolate, Cocoa, Shell Cocoa, &c.
THE NEW EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Daily deliveries to all the Suburbs.—Orders punctually attended to.

WINES.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.,
Direct Wine and Spirit Importers,
5, Lower Sackville-street.

Excellent Dinner Sherry	22s 0d	24s 0d
Good Brown Sherry	26s 0d	28s 0d
Superior Pale or Golden	30s 0d	32s 0d
Do. very Superior, recommended	36s 0d	38s 0d
Old Port, Newly Bottled	28s 0d	30s 0d
Old Crusted Port	36s 0d	40s 0d
Do. Four Years in Bottle		42s 0d

Madeira, Champagne, and Light Summer Wines at proportionately reduced prices.
Two Shillings per dozen allowed to cash purchasers of six dozen of Wine.
HOME AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.
Recommend their very Old Whiskey, in fresh Sherry Casks, distilled by J. JAMIESON, and H. ROE and SONS,
Two Years Old 13s 4d
Three do do 14s 8d
Four do do 16s 0d
Sixpence per Gallon allowed to cash purchasers of Five Gallons and upwards.
Martell's Finest Old Cognac Brandy, Holland's Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, &c.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Bass' Ale in prime order	4s 10d	2s 6d
Drogheda Ale do	4s 0d	2s 0d
Guinness' XX Porter	3s 10d	2s 0d

5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Near Carlisle Bridge.

ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., GENERAL GROCERS WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Are now fully supplied with their Christmas Stock of Fruit,
CONSISTING OF
Layer Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.
Sultana and Valencia Raisins.
Eleme Figs, in boxes, various sizes.
Vostizza Currants.
Jordan, Valencia, Bitter, and Shell Almonds.
Citron Lemon and Orange Peels.
French Plums in Bottles.
Preserved Ginger, &c., &c.
The quality and prices of the above deserve attention.
Our priced Catalogue of General Groceries, Wines, &c., forwarded Post free, on application.
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, } Dublin ;
188, NORTH KING-STREET,
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN ;
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN IRELAND
Are to be had at the
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Nearly opposite the General Post-office.)
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEAMEN, COFFEE ROASTERS, AND SUGAR IMPORTERS.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on This (Wednesday) Evening, December 19, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
President—Mr. JAS. HOUSTON.
Subject: "The True Immaculate Conception and the False."

Was not Christ Immaculate in His conception because of the Holy Ghost? "And therefore also the Holy which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God."—St. Luke, i. 35, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Did not Christ die to take away our sins, being himself without sin—"one tempted in all things like as we are, without sin."?—Heb. iv. 25, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Is not Christ alone said to have no sin? "And you know that he appeared to take away our sins; and in Him there is no sin."—1 John, iii. 5. See also 1 Pet. ii. 22; Heb. vii, 26, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Is it not Christ himself that crushed the head of the serpent (Genesis, iii. 15), according to St. Paul, who writes, that "through death he destroyed him who had the empire of death, that is to say the Devil"?—Heb. ii. 14, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Christ is described as "chosen out of thousands," and all (altogether) lovely."—Canticles, v. 10, 16.

Christ is "set on the right hand of the throne of the majesty in the heavens."—Heb. viii. 1.

"But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent his Son, made of a woman, made under the law, that he might redeem them that are under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons."—Gal. iv. 4, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Does not Mr. Milner say, "The Church does not decide the controversy concerning the conception of the Blessed Virgin, and several other disputed points, because she sees nothing absolutely clear and certain concerning them, either in the written or unwritten Word; and, therefore, leaves her children to form their own opinions concerning them."—End of Controversy, Letter xii., p. 169.

Was not Mary born in the ordinary manner, and therefore "conceived in iniquities and in sins?" &c.—Ps. l. 7, Dr. Cullen's Bible. "For all have sinned, and do need the glory of God."—Rom. iii. 23, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Did not Mary die because she came under the sentence—"Wherefore as by one man sin entered into this world, and by his sin death; and so death passed upon all men in whom (i.e., Adam) all have sinned? Rom. v. Dr. Cullen's Bible. But did not Mary acknowledge herself a saved sinner, when she "rejoiced in God her Saviour"?—St. Luke, i. 47.

Was not Mary gently reproved by Jesus for intermeddling at the feast of Cana, in these words, "Woman, what is (that) to me and (or) to thee? my hour is not yet come"?—St. John, ii. 4, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

If Mary is "blessed" and "fair," and "without spot," it is only what every believer is in Christ Jesus. Cant. iv, 7, compared with Eph. v. 27, Col. i. 19, 2 Cor. v. 21.

The last record of Mary is, that she was "persevering" in prayer with the (other) women.—Acts, i. 14, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"Behold a Virgin shall be with child, and bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us."—St. Matt. i. 23, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Did not Pope Pius IX. decree the new dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on the 8th December, 1854? How did the Pope know what to decree? Was he personally infallible or inspired? How did the Bishops know what advice to give the Pope on that subject? Were they individually infallible and inspired?

Roman Catholic Friends, come and hear; bring your Bibles.

THE TOILET.—Combs, Brushes, Sponges, and all other Toilet Requisites, of first-class quality, in large variety, at J. and H. TRAYNOR'S
Old-Established Warehouse,
90, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.
Only manufacturer of the celebrated Wild Boar Hair Brushes, 10s per pair.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW DRESSING CASE MANUFACTORY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE,
39, WESTMORELAND STREET,
(opposite the Bank of Ireland.)
These Extensive Premises are now Open for Business
With a large and magnificent assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases,
Writing Desks,
Dispatch Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Foreign Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE.—JOHN MAGUIRE, Ironmonger, 10, DAWSON-STREET, begs to inform his kind Customers and the Public that his Establishment will be Closed on Christmas Eve, in accordance with the arrangement of his Trade.
JOHN MAGUIRE respectfully solicits his Customers to make their purchases on the previous Saturday, or their written order will have prompt attention.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s.. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The several causes to which we referred in our previous report continue to impart a good tone to the London Stock market; the slightly reduced rates which were submitted to yesterday evening being fully realised this morning, and firmly upheld during the day. Additional strength was likewise imparted to the market here. Consols were again done at 93, and New 3 per Cents. were a shade higher than yesterday. An average amount of business was effected, and much firmness prevailed.

No dealings are recorded in Debentures.

Only one Banking Security was negociated—viz. National Bank Shares, in which an improvement of one-eighth appeared to have been steadily maintained; the quotation being for the account only. Hibernians were offered for sale, as were also Royals.

In Steampacket Shares, the only material alteration occurred in Dundalk Steam, which have been on sale for some days, and to-day fell back one half; the market being tolerably steady at the reduced quotation. British and Irish produced par, their former value. Dublin and Liverpool Shipbuilders likewise passed hands at their previous price (£54½), and left off steadily. Atlantic continued in request at £3 12s 6d; there being sellers at £3 17s 6d. The several issues of the City of Dublin Steam Company were again offered for sale.

In Mining Shares—The chief feature to be observed was a fresh advance of 15s, which took place in Wicklow Coppers, more being still required at the higher price (£74½). Carysforts, which have not been dealt in for some time, were exchanged at a fractional reduction and closed weakly. Connorrees manifested a very steady appearance, and were rather largely negociated at a slight advance. There were offers to dispose of General Mines at the last price, buyers holding out for an abatement of one-eighth. Yesterday's quotation was ineffectually tendered for Mining Company of Ireland, an advance of 5s being demanded.

In Miscellaneous—Alliance and Consumers' Gas steadily supported the enhanced rates of yesterday; there being sellers, however, at the close of business, as previously. National Insurance Shares realised an improvement of one-quarter. Grand Canal Stock was inquired for; sellers requiring a rise.

In Original and Railway Securities, Dublin and Belfast Junctions, and Dublin and Droghedas (£75), were both operated in at an improvement of three-eighths, respectively; of the former there remained buyers; the latter appeared steady. Drogheda Third Shares were also negociated, the preceding quotations being well sustained. Dublin and Wexfords were without change and still in request at the price (£5). Great Southern Stock was not dealt in; sellers requiring an advance of one-eighth per cent. There were offers to buy Midland Great Westerns, but no operations were entered into. Waterfords and Limericks still continue in request at the previous price; as also Cork and Bandons.

In Railway Preference, Cork and Bandon six per cents. were a trifle higher, but still offering; buyers at 1s 3d lower, Great Southern four per cent. Stock receded fractionally, but manifested a steady appearance towards the close.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—DEC. 18.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93
Ditto for new account, 8th January	93
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ¼
Ditto for account, 8th January	92⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures, 4 per cent.	—
Ditto deferred ditto	82
BANKS.	
National	62⅞
Hibernian	37½ x d
STEAM.	
British and Irish	50
Dundalk (Limited)	9
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building,	54½
MINES.	
General Mining Company (Limited)	5½
Mining Company of Ireland,	—
Carysfort (Limited)	20s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	54s 0d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	74 74½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	10
National Insurance	35
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	16½
Dublin and Drogheda	74⅞
Ditto, Thirds	24⅞
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	5
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent. perpetual (eighths)	—
Ditto ditto 6 per cent. (4 per cent. perpetual after '63	4⅞
Portadown Dungannon &c. 6 per cent, preference 'till December 1868 afterwards 5 per cent.	—
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99⅞ ¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols		93		92¾		
Ditto for Account	93	93	92¾	92¾		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¾	91⅞ ¾	91⅞ ¾ ¾	91⅞	91⅞ ¾	91⅞ ¾
Ditto for Account		92¾				
Ditto for Account						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DECEMBER 18.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	92¾ 92
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut.
Account,	93⅛
New Threes,	92⅞ 3
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	92⅞ 93
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	92⅞ 93
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	92⅞ 3

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 5 dis.; Eastern Counties, 53½; Caledonians, 99½ ¾ 9; Great Northern, 112; Great Western, 75½ 5; Great Western of Canada, —; Great Southern and Western —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 121; London and North Western, 102¾ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 65½ 5; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53¾ 4½ 3⅞; Midland Stock, 136 5⅞; South Eastern, 87½ ⅞ 8½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 105½ ⅞; York and North Midland, 95¼ ½; London and South Western, 95¼; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A. 115; Grand Trunks, 25½; North British, 66¾ ½ 3½; Great Western, 74½ 5½ 4½. Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 234½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, — Consols firm at 93½ ½. Shares opened good, and are steady and firm in tone, at about opening rates. Sheffields continue in good demand at 54, buyers.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The news of peace with China caused the Consols market to open with remarkable buoyancy, the first transactions being at an advance of three-eighth per cent. on the firm quotations of Saturday. In the afternoon this animation diminished, and a reaction of one-fourth per cent. ultimately took place. Some persons in London were disposed to distrust the China news, but they were a small minority; the source whence it was transmitted to the Foreign-office, being supposed to be unquestionable. The news from France of the abolition of the passport system, as regards British subjects also tender to increase the favourable feeling with which the market opened. In the general Discount market the demand has again been rather active, but at the Bank the applications were moderate. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

The Funds opened at an advance of ⅜ per cent., but a relapse took place, and the closing quotations were only ⅛ per cent. above those of Saturday. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices was upwards. The Discount market continues unusually easy for this time of the year; the best bills were taken to-day ⅛ to ¼ per cent. below the Bank minimum. At the Bank of England the amount of business was moderate.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Funds, though quiet, are firmer. Prices quoted ⅛ per cent. higher than at close yesterday. Principal business has been in British Railway Stocks, which remain firm.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse remains firmer. Rentes closed 68·85, or same as yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The state of affairs in the Money market presented an improved appearance at the close of the past week. The figures in the return of the Bank of England, although in a measure expected, were regarded as satisfactory; considering the late bullion operations and the news from America and China produced on the whole a favourable feeling, the funds having advanced another ⅛ per cent. towards the termination of business on Saturday. On yesterday business in Public Securities was considerably influenced by the accounts of the conclusion of peace with China, and the immediate effect was to cause a sudden rise of about ⅜ per cent. in Consols. An intimation that the passport system in France had been abolished, as far as regarded England, also increased the animation apparent, but reaction afterwards set in, and the closing quotations was only ⅛ per cent. over that of Saturday. The export of specie to America continues, but principally, it is supposed, on account of orders received direct, very little, if any, it is believed, being forwarded by speculators. Advices from Paris speak favourably of the subscriptions to the New Turkish Loan, but in London the most extreme apathy is manifested in regard to it, and the telegrams from Constantinople have not been considered altogether assuring in a political point of view.

In the London Discount market there has been a good general inquiry for money, and the rate out of doors seems to be about ½ per cent. under the Bank minimum of 5 per cent.

The commercial advices from China and India are not very satisfactory, since lower prices are current for most descriptions of manufactured goods, and increased imports, it was thought, must further sensibly influence the markets. The Australian accounts do not furnish special features of interest. According to the monthly account of the Bank of France, trade has been inactive in that country, a decline of nearly £1,000,000 having taken place in the bills discounted. In England, additional failures are anticipated in connexion with the produce department, which has been lately very dull, but business in other respects is considered sound, and in Ireland satisfactory evidence continues to be afforded of the general soundness of trade. Respecting the manufacturing markets, the American excitement has injuriously affected the demand for linens in the North of Ireland from the other side of the Atlantic, but trade has shown an improving appearance, and a good business, especially in brown goods, is expected to be done with France. As regards the English markets, the accounts received are much the same in their general tenour as those of the previous week, there being a want of animation in nearly every branch of industry, owing mainly to the approaching close of the year. In those few localities, however, engaged in the production of winter fabrics, there is a steady trade. From Birmingham, Bradford, and Halifax, the accounts speak of a general dulness in almost every department, though in the first-named town some Government orders recently received have partially relieved the want of activity. At Huddersfield and Leeds there has been a rather good attendance of buyers for woollen and seasonable fabrics, and a fair business has been transacted in the cloth halls of the latter town, manufacturers being on the whole well engaged, but the markets of Manchester and Leicester remain dull, and the lace branch of Nottingham, together with the whole of the home interests, have not in any degree revived.

Cotton—There was a good demand in Liverpool on Saturday, with a healthier tone, and the sales amounted to 15,000 bales, 7,000 of which were for export and speculation. This week also the demand has been active, and higher prices were asked to-day.

Flax—Markets have been very fully supplied, and large quantities of milled have found purchasers—prices, hand-scutched, 7s to 8s 10d; milled, 7s 6d to 13s.

Hemp—Manilla remained in Liverpool last week, in the flat state reported in the previous one, and there was a total absence of business to record.

Jute—Sold in London last week with fair spirit, and at its former value. In Liverpool the market was steady, and the sales to Friday reached 2,000 bales, at £14 15s to £22 per ton, for common to fine, being full rates.

Metals—The only variation in London last week was a decline in Scotch pig iron and spelter.

Foreign and Colonial—The demand for sugar in our market during the past week was rather limited, but, notwithstanding the decline of prices at Mincing-lane, rates were pretty fairly sustained here. The tea market partook of the general dulness prevailing on the other side of the Channel, and sales were difficult except at concessions on the part of holders. On a review of the reports of the London market for the same period, it will be seen that a limited business was concluded during the past week, and that prices at the close continued to show a declining tendency. The advices from producing countries had, in nearly all instances, indicated favourably of future supplies, but they did not induce any perceptible anxiety to realise, and only moderate parcels of the leading staples were placed on offer. Sugar again declined 6d to 1s per cwt, Mauritius showing the greatest reduction. Owing to the recent falling off in the deliveries, the stock does not exhibit so large a deficiency on comparing with that of last year. Coffee was rather freely offered, and prices receded 1s to 1s 6d per cwt., but nearly the whole offered passed into the hands of the trade. In the tea market business continues nearly at a stand, and sales could only be effected at a reduction in prices, the China letters having, if anything, increased the prevailing heaviness. The inquiry for rice became more frequent towards the close of the week, but without resulting in transactions of any moment. The spice sales manifested a better demand for pepper, some rather large parcels of which were placed at quite former terms. Cassia lignea was the turn cheaper, with a dull sale. The oil and seed trades did not vary materially, but buyers had an occasional advantage in terms. Russian tallow slightly declined, but the price of English was the turn dearer on Friday.

In Liverpool, during the same time, there was more business transacted at the decline in rates of the previous week, but there was an absence of animation, and the general tone of the market was weak. In coffee there was hardly any alteration, the business consisting of retail lots of Rio (300 bags in all) on the spot, without change in value, and a cargo of Rio (4,000 bags) of superior quality afloat, for a near Continental port, was sold at 60s per cwt. f p a. Of cocoa, the sales were limited—35 bags Pera sold at 62s per cwt. from the quay. The business in rice, on the spot, was confined to small lots, at a reduction of 9d to 1s from the previous highest point, and the market closed without animation. Pearl sago was unchanged in value, and sales were only small in extent. As to spices, there were no sales to report in pimento, cassia lignea, or ginger, but 120 bags Singapore black pepper sold at 4⅛ for grey and 4¼d per lb for good. Respecting oils, little was done in palm, the sales having been only retail in character; cocoa nut was steady, and the business in olive was only moderate, owing to the small quantity offering. Linseed oil was in demand for export, but the market closed dull. English refined rape was offered on easier terms, but foreign maintained its value. For tallow there was a fair inquiry, and prices remained unaltered.

The accounts from London represent a continuance of the dulness in produce which prevailed last week. Sugar was rather cheaper to-day; and coffee, with the exception of plantation Ceylon, somewhat lower. The rice market remains inactive, and saltpetre is flat.

The tea market also continues in the depressed condition which it has exhibited for some time past; purchases on yesterday could only be induced by lowering quotations, and to-day, it appears, more disposition to realise was shown by holders. The intelligence from China has not had any immediate effect either one way or the other, as supplies left the Chinese ports with a freedom during the war that has hardly been surpassed in times of peace. The same remarks apply also to the silk market, the war not having in the slightest degree prevented the required supplies being obtained.

Tallow remains steady in London, with very little doing. The following are the particulars as to stock, &c., in the latter city up to yesterday:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	17,464	33,478	33,448	47,245	74,096
Price of P.Y.C.	58s 3d	52s 6d	50s 6d to 50s 9d	58s 0d to 58s 3d	60s 3d
Delivery last week	2,336	2,848	2,866	2,404	1,118
Do. from 1st June	74,414	63,580	62,924	45,805	52,039
Arrived last week	1,224	1,197	2,550	—	1,854
Do. from 1st June	74,898	83,941	84,805	80,969	99,041
Price of Town	60s 3d	55s 9d	53s 6d	58s 0d	61s 0d

Provisions—Towards the end of last week there was more firmness in the demand for Irish butter in London, and in most instances prices were supported. Cork was selling at from 84s to 114s; Limerick, 102s to 108s; Carlow, 108s to 110s; Tralee and Sligo, 95s to 104s. English qualities supported late rates, and the transactions in foreign somewhat increased. Bacon moved off slowly at 64s to 65s for Waterford sizeable, and 60s to 63s for outsized. Lard was in request; bladdered at 68s to 86s; keg and firkin, 56s to 76s per cwt. Most other provisions moved off slowly at the above rates.

Cattle—The supply of Christmas stock at Liverpool on yesterday was of more than average quality, and the demand for this description was good with prices high. The extreme value of the best cattle was 8d, the general day's price being 7½d. Good sheep were in request at 8d to 8½d, but inferior cattle and sheep were slow to sell at last week's prices. The number of cattle amounted to 2,387, and of sheep to 8,345. In London, on yesterday, the great Christmas cattle market was also held; but the number of beasts being unusually large, the demand for most breeds was by no means active. However, the primest breeds were in fair request, at somewhat high currencies. A few very superior Scots, &c, realised 5s 6d per 8lbs, but the general top figure for beef was 5s 4d per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, there were received 3,200 Scots, &c; from Lincolnshire, &c, 2,300 shorthorns; from Devonshire, 800 Devons; from other parts of England, 1,000 various breeds; from Scotland, 700 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 350 oxen, &c.

There was a moderate show of sheep. The best breeds moved off steadily; in some instances, prices had an upward tendency, a few very fine downs having sold at 6s per 8lb. Otherwise, the mutton trade was inactive, but at full prices. There were a few lambs on show, but in very poor condition.

The market was fairly supplied with calves. Prime veal was rather dearer. Otherwise, the trade was rather heavy.

The demand for pigs was steady, and, in some instances, prices were a shade higher.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 4·525 head. In the corresponding week in 1859, 4,364; in 1858, 5,734; in 1857, 1896; in 1856, 1895; in 1855, 4,326; and in 1854, 2,828 head.

Grain &c.—The imports of foreign grain into the United Kingdom continue on a large scale, and are principally composed of wheat and flour from America of the other articles the supplies from abroad have been moderate. The closing of canal navigation in the latter country, and the stoppage by ice of shipments from certain European ports, which must be soon expected, will probably cause from henceforth a falling off in the export of foreign grain to England. Trade, during the past week, assumed a decidedly firmer tone, but the enormous foreign importations kept the upward tendency of prices somewhat in check. In the markets across the Channel, however, foreign wheat advanced 1s per quarter in several places, owing to the large consumption and the inadequate supply of English corn. Oats and barley, in several instances realised a similar advance, and most other articles likewise improved in value. At Mark-lane on yesterday, the quantity of English wheat on offer was very limited, and was chiefly in poor condition, but both red and white parcels moved off freely at an advance in the quotations realised on that day week of 1s to 2s per quarter, at which nearly the entire quantity changed hands. The supply of foreign wheat was very large, and most descriptions sold freely at an improvement in value of from 1s to 2s per qr. For barley there was a good consumptive demand, and fine malting was 1s dearer. Oats also brought 6d more money, and both beans and peas were in request, and in some instances brought 1s per quarter more. Flour was likewise dearer by 1s to 1s 6d. At our Corn Exchange, to-day, the supply of farmers' grain was small, from which sellers expected a good advance from the animated state of the English markets, but only 6d per barrel higher could be obtained on wheat, and from 3d to 6d on oats; barley, also, in some cases, brought more money. For Indian corn, there was an improved consumptive demand, and Ibraila sold at 39s to 39s 6d; Mazagan, 40s to 40s 6d; Galatz and Odessa, 40s 6d to 41s; and white, 43s to 46s. In foreign wheat there was not a large business done, owing, no doubt, to the purchases made by millers on Friday. The following are the quotations:—White wheat, 31s to 33s 6d; red, 28s to 31s 6d; barley, 16s to 21s; bere, 16s to 17s 6d; rape, 26s to 30s; oats, 13s 3d to 16s 3d; oatmeal, 15s to 17s; and bakers flour, 19s to 23s.

At Newcastle and at Leeds, to-day, prices for some articles were rather dearer, and at Liverpool wheat met an average demand at from 2d to 3d per 100lbs over Friday's rates; flour, also, was 6d higher, and Indian corn was in better demand and 1s dearer, but in other articles there was no change to notice.

Seeds—Business was dull in London, last week, and the indisposition to operate increased; 3,600 bags Patna linseed sold privately, but no business took place at the auctions on Thursday; to effect sales, lower prices would have had to be accepted. In London, the demand for linseed was less active than in the preceding week; for rapeseed the inquiry was very slow, and prices became 1s lower; cotton seed was also less inquired after, and prices were the turn in favour of buyers.

Cakes—150 tons American linseed sold in Liverpool, last week, on the spot, at £10 12s 6d to £11, and 385 barrels to arrive, at £11 10s per ton; 60 tons cotton seed cakes sold at £8 15s per ton.

Guano—Liverpool prices are—For Peruvian, £12 to £13 5s; Upper Peruvian, £7 5s; Kooria Mooria, £4 to £5; and Ichaboe, in bags, £5 15s per ton.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

Our market still continues to be poorly supplied, especially with farmers' wheat. To-day a smart advance was demanded on every description of grain, but towards the close wheat could be quoted 6d, and oats 3d to 6d dearer than on Friday. Barley of all qualities fully supported that day's currencies, and grinding samples in some cases the turn in favour of the seller Indian corn met an increased demand at an improvement of 1s.

	s d		s d		s d		s d
White wheat,	31 0	to	33 0	Oatmeal,	15 0	to	17 0
Red do,	28 0		31 6	Rapeseed,	26 0		30 0
Barley,	16 0		21 0	Bakers' flour	19 0		23 0
Bere,	16 6		17 6	Indian corn per 480 lbs.	39 0		41 0
Oats,	13 3		16 3				

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 18.—Sugar market dull, and rather cheaper. Coffee rather lower; plantation Ceylon steady, Tea dull; more disposition to realise. Rice market inactive. Rum—A Government contract for 100,000 gallons has been taken at 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d. Saltpetre flat.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 18.—Good attendance of dealers and millers at this market. An average demand for wheat at an improvement of 2d to 3d per cental since Friday. Flour in fair request, and 6d dearer. Oats and oatmeal steady. Indian corn in better demand, and must be quoted 1s dearer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 18.—Sugar market very flat. Rice not much doing. Saltpetre firm. Seeds easier.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, DEC. 18.—Wheat rather dearer than on Friday. Good consumptive demand. Barley fully as dear. Next Tuesday being Christmas Day, our market will be held on Wednesday, the 26th.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, DEC. 18.—Wheat held firmly for a further advance of 1s. per qr. on Saturday's prices, but this is only obtainable for first qualities. Flour more doing, and 1s. per sack dearer. Barley, malting freely as dear with an improved demand.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 18.—A large show of cattle for Christmas market, yet the quality is scarcely equal to former markets. Beef 6s 1d to 9s 6d; Pork 7s 1d to 8s 6d; sheep 6d to 7¾d per lb. Supply—beasts, fat 1,332; beasts, store 120; sheep 3,360; pigs 728.

HULL CORN MARKET, DEC. 18.—Of English wheat a fair supply at 1s to 2s advance on last Tuesday's rates. Foreign fully 1s dearer, and fine quite as scarce. Malting barley 1s dearer. Beans slow sale. Peas rather cheaper. Oats firm.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, DEC. 18.—The foreign intelligence to hand since Friday has completely changed the tone of our market. Prices which could not have been obtained for yarns on that day are now freely offered, and China shirtings are again in good demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 18.—Good demand and market firm. Sales probably 10,000. Imports 29,394 previously 5,564.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Dec. 18.—No. 1, 50s 6d to 51s mixed numbers, warrants, 51s to 51s 9d; No. 3, 49s 6d to 50s. Market firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 18.—Firsts, 114s; seconds 108s; thirds 97s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 77s; sixths, 62s 1,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 18.—White wheat, 31s; red ditto, 26s 0d to 29s 6d; barley, 16s 0d to 20s 6d; oats, 12s 0d to 15s 6d.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY.

THE GREAT DAY.

The unusually high prices at which all kinds of really prime stock have been selling during nearly the whole of the present year, induced the opinion, in more than one quarter, that the show here to-day for Christmas consumption would be an unusually good one, and, as to number, considerably in excess of some previous corresponding periods, the scarcity of really good food in most parts of the country notwithstanding. In some respects this impression was well grounded, but we confess that this has *not* proved the best exhibition of its kind held in the metropolis. In the first place, we may remark that there was an unusually large number of young animals shown; and in the second, that the merits of some of the older stock were not equal to last year, High quotations for beef, the result of a great increase in the consumption of food, have, of course, stimulated production to an extent beyond which it would seem scarcely safe for the general community. True, it may be more profitable to "force, rather than feed," so far as the graziers' interests are concerned; but the question yet to be solved is—are we really progressing in the right direction? It would, of course, be unjust to condemn the system of crossing, if not carried too far, because crosses between the Scots and short-horns were exhibited here this morning which equalled in weight, equality, and symmetry the purest Scots, Devons, and Herefords; indeed, we may say, without hesitation, that they were full of the best butchers' points. Without, therefore, condemning the system, which no doubt has proved a most profitable one to those who have carried it out successfully, let us hope that, eventually, it will not leave consumption dependent upon a mongrel supply of stock. The crosses, then, brought forward on this occasion formed no unimportant portion of the show. Next in order to this particular description of stock we may place the short-horns. Amongst them we observed scarcely any inferior animals; indeed we may observe that in number they were very large, and that their conditions was, if anything, inferior to the supply on offer in 1859. Perhaps, however, Lincolnshire has this season suffered less from want of pasture food than in the previous year. In considering the Herefords, we may observe that though there was a fair number of really useful beasts amongst them, we observed a falling off in their general weight and condition. This is to be regretted, because all must be aware, in this progressive age, of the great importance of keeping up the pure blood of the country. As regards the Devons, nearly the same observations may be applied to them. But how is it that Devonshire should of late years fall short of its annual amount of supply? Are higher prices realised at home than in this market, or do the graziers think it more profitable to sell month by month, rather than forward a large number of beasts to London on one particular occasion? We cannot presume otherwise than that there are now more beasts disposed of in the country than in many past years; hence the deficiency here to-day. We feel gratified in being able to state that the show of Sussex beasts—most of them being of noble proportions, but perhaps rather too old for general purposes, though they carried an immense supply of good consumable food—was larger than during the last five years. This, we may observe, is an important point gained from the now distinctive but not over-liberal premiums offered by the Smithfield Club. If we mistake not, Sussex will eventually, with a fair field before it, produce far greater wonders than even those on the present occasion. On a close examination of the Scots, whether Aberdeenshire or West Highlanders, we must admit that they were never excelled. Those forwarded to Messrs. Maidwell and Llayland—27 in number—and those to Mr. John Lamsden—10 in number—by Mr. William M. Combie, of Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire, were some of the best we have ever seen. But why did not Mr. M. Combie allow his noble animals to grace the show-yard in Baker-street? The value might not have been enhanced by the change in the place of exhibition; but certainly we should have been more pleased to have seen them there than in the open market. The show of Scots and crosses from Norfolk was an unusually good one. It comprised stock of fine symmetry, great weight, but of very moderate age. There were very few polled beasts from that or the adjoining county—Suffolk. The Welsh runts, though few in number, were in unusually prime condition, consequently realised high quotations. As regards other breeds from various parts of England, we may observe that they were, for the most part, in but middling condition. There was a full average number of Irish beasts on offer via Liverpool. Some of them were well made up, but, generally speaking, they did not come up to some former shows. We observed amongst them several crosses, evidently with the short-horns. The following return shows the number of beasts exhibited, and prices realised for them on the Great Days in the last 19 years:—

Years.	Beasts shown.	Prices.
1841	4,509	3s 8d to 5s 0d
1842	4,541	3s 4d to 4s 8d
1843	4,510	2s 8d to 4s 4d
1844	5,713	4s 0d to 4s 6d
1845	4,570	3s 6d to 4s 8d
1846	5,326	4s 0d to 5s 8d
1847	4,282	3s 4d to 4s 8d
1848	5,942	3s 4d to 4s 8d
1849	5,765	3s 4d to 4s 6d
1850	6,341	3s 0d to 3s10d
1851	6,103	2s 8d to 4s 2d
1852	6,271	2s 8d to 4s 0d
1853	7,037	3s 2d to 4s10d
1854	6,181	3s 8d to 5s 4d
1855	7,000	3s 8d to 4s 2d
1856	6,748	3s 4d to 5s 0d
1857	6,856	3s 4d to 4s 8d
1858	6,424	3s 4d to 5s 0d
1859	7,560	3s 6d to 5s 4d

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 4,525 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 4,364; in 1858, 5,734; in 1857, 1,896; in 1856, 1,895; in 1855, 4,326; and in 1854, 2,828 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	499	5102	—	255	59
1859	678	3424	—	141	121
1858	535	4756	—	575	48
1857	318	1473	—	195	—
1856	485	1198	—	285	12
1855	783	3529	—	21	—
1854	1076	1588	—	155	9

The number of beasts here to-day being unusually large, the demand for most breeds was by no means active. However, the prominent breeds were in fair request at somewhat high currencies. A few very superior Scots, &c., realised 5s 6d per 8lbs; but the general top figure for beef was 5s 4d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 3,200 Scots, &c.; from Leicestershire, &c., 2,300 short-horns; from Devonshire, 800 Devons; from other parts of England, 1,000 various breeds; from Scotland, 700 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 350 oxen, &c.

There was a moderate show of sheep. The best breeds moved off steadily, and in some instances prices had an upward tendency, a few fine downs having sold at 6s per 8lbs. Otherwise, the mutton trade was inactive, but at full prices. There were a few lambs on show, but in poor condition. We were fairly supplied with calves. Prime veal was rather dearer, otherwise the trade was rather heavy. The demand for pigs was steady, and in some instance prices were a shade higher.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime Scots, &c, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 10d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 18s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 18.—ARRIVED—Surpass, Venice, goods; Martha Jane, Wexford, malt; Ready Rhino, Troon, malt; Temora, London, goods; Torch, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Highland Maid, Leith, tares, &c.—23 colliers.

SAILED—Anne, Newport, oats; Coquette, Liverpool, oatmeal; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Torch, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Hercules, Holyhead, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—DEC. 19.
Morning, 2h 59m. | Evening, 3h 18m.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. [S]	..	6 pm Dec 19.
Constantinople	..	6 p m Dec 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	7 a m Dec 21.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	..	7 a m Dec 23.
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet	..	6 p m Dec 23.
West Coast of Africa [Ll]	..	6 p m Dec 24.
America (New York) [S]	..	6 p m Dec 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	..	6 a m Dec 26.
India (Bombay) [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	..	6 p m Dec 26.
Constantinople	..	6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	..	7 a m Dec 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Letters of value ought always to be Registered. To secure despatch, Letters for London ought to bear their proper district initials, lists of which can be obtained in the Paid Letter Office for 1d. each. All Letters should be posted as early as practicable. Circulars, when numerous, should be tied in bundles with the addresses in one direction. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, that it may be returned if the person it is or cannot be found. Castletowndelvin is in future to be called Delvin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—The Christmas Pantomime, "The Devil's Punchbowl;" Mr. Frederick Maccabe, to conclude with "Therese."
ROTUNDO—Every Evening George Hodson's "Irish Portfolio"
"WELSH NIGHTINGALE"—ROTUNDO—Every Evening, at 8 o'clock.
"THE MARTYRS."—Lesage's Gallery, Lower Sackville-street, daily.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. — Open daily
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 15th, amounted to 68,942, making a daily average of 11,490 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in *every* case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES,"
THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.
The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for
ONE PENNY.
In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

NEW ARRIVALS IN LARGE VARIETY.
Richly Embossed Fine Electro Plate Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, gilt inside; Cream Ewers, ditto; the full set 50s.
Plated Bread Baskets, 27s 6d each.
Full-size Plated Spirit Frames, best Cut Bottles, 32s each.
Patent seamless Dish Covers, 25s per set; Plain ditto, 10s 6d per set.
The New Patent Iron Bedsteads, 15s 6d each.
Fine Berlin and French Bronzed Drawingroom Fenders, from 10s 6d.
Parlour do, from 3s 9d.
The best Argentine Table Forks and Spoons, 15s per dozen.
Electro-plated Table Forks and Spoons.
Plated Cruet Frames, Cut Bottles, 15s.
Fine London-Bronzed Tea Urns, 35s.
Drawingroom Fire irons, 7s 9d.
Kitchen Ranges, 22s 6d.
S. FRASER'S
Ironmongery Warehouse,
45, MARY-STREET, Dublin.
Established A.D. 1810.

FINE ART GALLERY,
15, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.
B. WATKINS, Artist, Importer and Restorer of Pictures (formerly of Bachelor's-walk, and recently of Parliament-street, London), begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs to his Collection of
Ancient and Modern Pictures,
of the various Schools, now on view at his above residence.
B. WATKINS also begs to refer to his Artistic qualifications as a Restorer of Paintings, having had upwards of thirty years' experience, and been favoured with the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry of this country and England.
Collections Arranged and Catalogued, and Opinions given.

FRENCH FILLED LONG SHAWLS.
We have received several cases of the above, from the most eminent makers in France, at prices as moderate as the Paisley Shawls, and respectfully solicit an inspection.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.
We respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Heads of Families to our Registered Knickerbocker Suits for Youths' wear. They are admirably adapted for the schoolroom, playground, or out-door exercise, and will be found on inspection the most comfortable and economical dress ever introduced. They can be only had at our Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
75, GRAFTON-STREET,
Where every article of Gentlemen's Dress will be found ready for immediate use.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.'S
Ready-made Stock is now replete with every description of JUVENILE ATTIRE,
Consisting of Caps, Overcoats, Dress and School Clothing, made in Neat, Fashionable, and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

NEW STYLES IN YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
THE "ZINGARI" SUIT.
Anticipating the usual large influx of Youths to my Warerooms at this season of the Year, I have endeavoured to procure a Style of Dress decidedly New.
THE "ZINGARI" SUIT
is of this class, and is essentially a Boy's Dress. The Style is suited for general wear, and combines, in a remarkable degree, the essentials of Neatness, Comfort, and Ease. I have a variety made up in Boys' Ready-made Department.
THE LOUNGE SUIT
and
THE TUNIC SUIT
are also New Styles, and excellent for General Wear; while of
WALKING COATS,
DRESS and MORNING JACKETS,
LOUNGE COATS,
FANCY and DRESS TROUSERS,
FANCY and DRESS VESTS,
INVERNESS CAPES,
WRAPPER CAPES, &c,
There is the usual Large supply in the
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET,
RICHARD ALLEN.
BOYS' SHIRTS, CAPS, TIES, &c, in the Mercery Department (Ground Floor).

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES AND IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
We respectfully solicit attention to our choice Fancy Stock of Christmas Novelties, including a large variety of
NEW JEWELLERY,
Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Papier Mache and other elegant Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents.
Our Dress Departments are also completely assorted with the Newest Fashions in French Droguets and other Fancy Dresses, Mantles, Shawls, Millinery, Bonnets, Furs, &c., at prices greatly reduced for the Christmas Trade.
The utmost variety of Fancy Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets, and a new stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Opera Mantles, and Evening Dress.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.
P.S.—We respectfully announce that our Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, in order to give our Assistants a Holiday on that day.

49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
MRS. MATTHEWS
Respectfully solicits an inspection of a choice selection of the latest Novelties in
MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS, FRENCH DROGUETS,
and a variety of other New Textures for Morning and Evening Dresses.
Mrs. M. would also call particular attention to her present Stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of Black Silks, Paramattas, Cashmeres, and Crapes, with every requisite for family or complimentary mourning, all of which have been carefully selected, and can with confidence be recommended.

WINTER MANTLES.
We have now the largest stock, for this season, of Sealskin, good quality, from One to Two Guineas; Black and Brown French and German Sattara Cloths, French cut Plushes, &c., &c.
A variety of Mantles from 13s. 6d., suitable for Presents.
Respectfully,
JOSEPH MANNING,
Exclusive Mantle Manufacturer,
23, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present season; and we have also in our own and Messrs. Nicholl's, of London, make ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
HEAVY TOP COATS,
FROCKS, PALETOTS, CAPES,
WALKING DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, D'OLIER-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

THE Ministerial journals were singularly unanimous last week in advising the friends of the prisoners in the hands of the Tartars to entertain no apprehensions for their fate. It was quite erroneous, forsooth, to suppose that the Chinese or Tartars ever tortured anyone. Our notion—our "vulgar" notion—that they did, was, it seems, derived only from certain representations of the infernal regions painted by Buddhists on the walls of their temples. When the Inquisition at Seville was overthrown, some bland Dominican fathers asserted that the diabolical instruments of torture found in its dungeons were only intended to frighten culprits into confession, but were never applied, by any chance, to inflict agony upon the quivering frame. We commented on the "explanations" of the Ministerial journals, and yesterday our readers might have perused in the official dispatches from China a narrative of torture inflicted upon English gentlemen which only too fearfully corroborated all we said. It is necessary that the truth should be fully known, however painful it may be. The honour of England is at stake, and, as we have reason to believe, has been little cared for. Who could read unmoved the testimony of Mohammed Khan, one of the survivors? He thus relates the fate of Mr. Anderson and Mr. de Norman and his comrades:—

About half an hour after our arrival Mr. De Norman was taken out, under the pretence of having his face and hands washed; he was immediately seized, thrown on the ground, and his hands and feet tied together behind. Mr. Anderson was then taken out and tied in the same manner, then Mr. Bowlby, and then the Frenchman, and then the sowars. After we had all been tied they put water on our bonds to tighten them. They then lifted us up, and took us into a court yard, where we remained in the open for three days, exposed to the sun and cold. Mr. Anderson became delirious the second day from the effects of the sun and want of water and food. We had nothing to eat all that time. At last they gave us about two square inches of bread and a little water. In the daytime the place was left open, and hundreds of people came to stare at us. There were many men of rank among the spectators.

Towalla-sing, of the first troop of Fane's Horse, thus describes the devilish torture inflicted on Mr Anderson and the rest:—

After the first day at the second place, Lieutenant Anderson became delirious, and remained so, with a few lucid intervals, until his death, which occurred on the ninth day of his imprisonment. Two days before his death his nails and fingers burst from the tightness of the cords, and mortification set in, and the bones of his wrist were exposed. While he was alive worms were generated in his wounds, and eat into and crawled over his body. They left the body there three days, and then took it away. Five days after his death a sowar named Ramdun died in the same state. Three days after this Mr. De Norman died.

Mr. Bowlby was with the party whose sufferings are here described. There are still eleven prisoners unaccounted for, and private telegrams from St Petersburg intimate that no more prisoners will ever be restored. They who have returned are those whom the Tartars dealt with more mercifully than with the rest. The others have been tied up in the most agonising form, thrown upon the pavement under the fiery sun, eaten to death by worms, or they have died raving mad on the ninth day of their suffering, or they have been so mercilessly mutilated that the Tartars feared to restore them.

It is not to harrow the feelings or to gratify a morbid taste that we have re-produced this bitter narrative. Our motive is very different. The Tartars had 19 days, during which they could have restored all their prisoners; but they preferred to torture them as long as nature could hold out. These prisoners were taken when protected by a flag of truce. The persons who ordered their punishment are known; they were all mandarins of high rank, and, in the case of Mr. Parkes and his companions, were members of the "High Court of "Punishment." All these could have been reached. There is not a man in these kingdoms who did not expect that, before any treaty of peace would be signed, the tortures of our countrymen and the brave Sikhs would have been avenged. The *Times* announces that the Cabinet Council of Saturday broke up with "a thankful feeling of relief," on the receipt of news that peace had been concluded. The same journal "cannot doubt "that the treaty now concluded, and the indemnity "now exacted, are of the *most complete and* "*sufficient character*." From these words one would suppose that the £4,000,000 of indemnity demanded at Tien-tsin has been tripled, that the families and friends of the gentlemen so atrociously tortured would be amply provided for at the expense of the Chinese, and that the Mandarins who inflicted the torture, no matter how high their station, would have been hung by the neck over the gates of Pekin. This is what is expected from the army which held Pekin. Less will not calm the wrathful indignation of the English people.

But a careful perusal of the official dispatches compels us to believe that the chief desire of Lord Elgin, agent as he was of a Peace-at-any-price Ministry, was to conclude peace on any terms. The *Times* asserts that to Lord Elgin's firmness during three weeks the ratification of peace is due. There is something ironical in this phrase, "firmness for "three weeks," as if all the rest was weakness. But the very last dispatch of Sir Hope Grant—a dispatch sent by express after the mail—proves that no addition has been made to the amount of the indemnity demanded, and no satisfaction exacted from the Tartars for the inhuman tortures they inflicted. Sir Hope Grant having summarised the story of the recovered prisoners, at the very moment when indignation should have been at its height, writes thus:—

"The Chinese authorities appear to be now willing to accede to our demands, *to which we have* "*added only* the giving up of one of the gates of "Pekin into our hands while we remain here, in "return for which the city will be preserved for "them."

All that the sight of the rescued prisoners, and the narrative of the sufferings of others, could induce the English Plenipotentiary to exact was the possession of a gate, and that accompanied by a promise that the town through which the prisoners had been paraded would be spared.

The *Times* is preparing the public for a grave disappointment. In an article semi-jocose, such as would be penned by a jester at a funeral, we are told "that the Emperor's palace was looted," and then a story is made out to the effect, "that in the gardens of that palace the prisoners were first thrown down and bound." This is all the satisfaction the *manes* of the dead are to receive. But if this be all the satisfaction Lord Elgin has obtained—obtained, too, by a mere mistake on the part of the French—then we say that his success is worse than a defeat, his return is a flight, and his victory is a scandal to England and a disgrace to himself.

MOST of us remember with what exultation the first Telegraphic message direct from America was received through the entire breadth of the Atlantic at Galway. That triumph was, unhappily, but of short duration. Although a plateau 800 miles in length was found 1,200 fathoms deep, formed of the remains of the most elementary animals, and calculated in all respects for the bed of an electric cable, the Atlantic Telegraph was a failure. There are ranges of Alps and Appenines under the sea. There are cliffs, precipices, and jagged rocks, against which a line chafes and wears away. The greater portion of the costly Atlantic Cable still lies, apparently useless, on the bed of the Atlantic. But *natura vincitur tentando*, and the failure of one experiment teaches the way to succeed in another.

The North Atlantic Telegraph Company intend to run their line, or rather a succession of short lines, from the extremity of Scotland to Faroe. Crossing Faroe, the line will be conveyed to the east coast of Scotland, and thence by land across to Faxe Bay. From Faxe Bay the cable will pass under sea to Greenland, and, having been laid through Greenland, will touch the shore of Labrador; here it will meet a branch of the great American lines already in existence.

The land portion of the route was carefully examined by Dr. Rae, and in no place "did any obstacles present themselves to the erection of a "Telegraph wire." The sea portion was carefully surveyed by Sir Leopold M'Clintock, in her Majesty's ship Bulldog. With the exception of some strong currents running between the Faroe Islands, and which may be avoided, Sir Leopold M'Clintock found all favourable. The ice is too inconsiderable to obstruct the laying down of a cable during the autumnal months, and the sea bottom and depth of the ocean in the line of route are decidedly favourable.

There are points connected with this survey which deserve a passing notice. Iceland is not that dreary and miserable region it has been so often represented to be. It is peopled, and has its fruits, crops, and flowers; and its shores are visited by drift ice only about seven or eight times in a century.

But, probably, the most curious fact is that a perfect registry of the comparative temperature, fixed by observation of nature, has been kept in Iceland from so early a period as the ninth century. It was from these "Icelandic Annals" that Sir Leopold M'Clintock gathered authentic information regarding the movements of ice in those seas.

The cable to be adopted by this company is formed on a different plan from that of the Galway cable The company is preparing to proceed with the work vigorously. Owing to the comparative shortness of each stage there will be no difficulty in laying the several lengths, and, should an injury occur anywhere, the defect may be readily discovered and made good. We would rather that the line started from our own Galway; but, since from the failure of the last attempt after all the expenditure it involved, that is beyond our hopes, we must heartily wish success to this new endeavour to bind together the Old World and the New.

The *Times* on the Modification of the French Passport System:—

The Emperor of the French has just resolved upon a measure which will probably have a more immediate effect upon the relations between France and England than all the elaborate provisions of the new Treaty. His Majesty has decided that from and after this day fortnight British subjects coming into France "shall be admitted and allowed to travel about without passports." Thus speaks the Emperor Napoleon, and the victory proclaimed over political superstitions is as memorable as that illustrated by the easy capture of Pekin. A thousand times have we been assured that the abolition of the Passport system was an impossibility; that such an idea might approve itself to our insular conceptions, but that it was utterly inapplicable to the position of Continental States: that it was their palladium, their ægis, their shield, and everything; in short, that it was not only precious but indispensable. With greater force was it intimated that a swarm of officials lived and prospered upon the profits of the system, and that to destroy these gains would be like destroying a profession. All these arguments have now vanished into air. The thing is decreed, and it will be done—done, we venture to predict, with the utmost facility and with the best possible results.

It is a reform which is not to be measured by appearances. It may seem a thing small enough in itself, and not likely to affect in its operation any great number of people. We may even be told that the grievance was almost imaginary, and that one traveller in fifty was ever put to trouble about his Passport. The truth, however, is far otherwise, and this decree of the Emperor is evidence of the sagacity with which he appreciates the English character. The Passport system was a standing annoyance to British travellers in France. It involved the two things which Englishmen detest most—vexatious stoppages for the sake of small exactions, and constant liability to official interference. You might seldom experience the actual evil, but you never got rid of the risk. At any hour of the day or night, or any pretence, or on no pretence, you might be required to produce your 'papers,' like a suspicious looking vessel on the high seas; and, if this manifest of your person and purposes did not satisfy the inquirer you were liable to detention and imprisonment at his discretion. It was a right of search in the most offensive form hanging over the traveller at every stage of his journey. At the best, you could never escape molestation or fine. You might compound with a *commissionaire*, and be quit of the job for a two-franc piece and a couple of hours' delay; but that much was inevitable, and, as it might recur at every town you came to, you were never safe. Above all—and this was the most exasperating feature in the case—the system placed you, as a matter of course, under the notice and control of the police, from the first moment of your arrival in the country to the moment of your departure. The very fact of your travelling was regarded as a proceeding requiring justification. You had to clear yourself of a *prima facie* case against you, and the Passport was your ticket-of-leave. Unluckily, it was impossible to insure the completeness of this precious document. No man could ever take it for granted that his Passport was in perfect order, and consequently he was always at the mercy of the police, who from whim, suspicion, zeal, or spite, might deal with him as they chose on no other warrant than some alleged defect in the cabalistic form of the Passport. Passports were to police agents what the confessional is to the Romish priesthood—the instrument of power and action.

Here, however, is an end of them, as far as we are concerned, in the dominions of France. From the first day of the New Year we may land in France, and travel in France, and quit France again, without any more molestation than we experience at home. We shall no longer be marked men; we shall be admitted and received, not like malefactors on leave or prisoners on parole, but like honest people and welcome guests. No Gendarme, inspector, or patrol, will be entitled to cross-question us or worry us; we shall not be delayed three hours in an office while the train starts for Paris or the packet for Folkestone; we shall step out of the railway carriage without misgiving at the sight of the uniforms on the platform, and see the landlord of the hotel approach to address us without dismay. It will be quite a pleasure to land at Calais or Boulogne under such novel conditions of independence and freedom. We shall climb the well-known steps, and set foot on the well-known pier, with sensations together new. It will be worth going to France for the sake of this single gratification—for the mere delight of moving about at our pleasure. If the number of English tourists in France is not trebled this next year it will be wonderful indeed.

The absurdity of the now exploded system will be brought out into strong relief by the very facility and safety attending the change. We never know the folly of a bad habit till we forego it, and find how easily we get on without it. It was the peculiarity of the Passport system that, while it wrought an infinity of mischief which was never contemplated, it proved utterly useless for the designs presumed to be kept in view. None knew this better than the police themselves. They understood perfectly that all the fish they pretended to catch slipped always, and as a matter of course, through their meshes. We think we may defy anyone to produce an instance of a conspirator, malefactor, or other evil-minded person who was arrested upon the evidence of his Passport. On the contrary, as the police were bound by the conditions of their own system to take the showing of the Passport as conclusive, and as the papers of these gentry were invariably in order, the disguise proved exceedingly convenient to them. Except for their Passports they might have had to give some account of themselves, but these documents saved them all trouble and risk together. There they were, stamped and ticketted as lawful travellers by the police themselves, bearing the police mark, and covered by the police certificate. As they had taken excellent care to observe every formality, there was nothing to be done

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r of us remember with what exultation the first graphic message direct from America was re- ed through the entire breadth of the Atlantic at way. That triumph was, unhappily, but of short ation. Although a plateau 800 miles in length found 1,200 fathoms deep, formed of the remains e most elementary animals, and calculated in all ects for the bed of an electric cable, the Atlantic graph was a failure. There are ranges of Alps Appenines under the sea. There are cliffs, ipices, and jagged rocks, against which a line es and wears away. The greater portion of the y Atlantic Cable still lies, apparently useless, on bed of the Atlantic. But *natura vincitur tentando*, the failure of one experiment teaches the way cceed in another.

e North Atlantic Telegraph Company intend n their line, or rather a succession of short , from the extremity of Scotland to Faroe. ing Faroe, the line will be conveyed to the east of Scotland, and thence by land across to Faxe From Faxe Bay the cable will pass under sea to nland, and, having been laid through Green- will touch the shore of Labrador; here it will a branch of the great American lines already istence.

e land portion of the route was carefully exa- d by Dr. Rae, and in no place "did any ob- cles present themselves to the erection of a legraph wire." The sea portion was carefully yed by Sir Leopold M'Clintock, in her Ma- s ship Bulldog. With the exception of some currents running between the Faroe Islands, which may be avoided, Sir Leopold M'Clintock all favourable. The ice is too inconsiderable truct the laying down of a cable during the nal months, and the sea bottom and depth of ean in the line of route are decidedly favour-

ere are points connected with this survey which e a passing notice. Iceland is not that dreary iserable region it has been so often represented It is peopled, and has its fruits, crops, and s; and its shores are visited by drift ice only seven or eight times in a century.

probably, the most curious fact is that a per- gistry of the comparative temperature, fixed ervation of nature, has been kept in Iceland early a period as the ninth century. It was hese "Icelandic Annals" that Sir Leopold tock gathered authentic information regarding vements of ice in those seas.

cable to be adopted by this company is formed fferent plan from that of the Galway cable mpany is preparing to proceed with the work sly. Owing to the comparative shortness of ge there will be no difficulty in laying the lengths, and, should an injury occur anywhere, ct may be readily discovered and made good. ld rather that the line started from our own ; but, since from the failure of the last attempt the expenditure it involved, that is beyond es, we must heartily wish success to this deavour to bind together the Old World and w.

Times on the Modification of the French t System —

Emperor of the French has just resolved upon re which will probably have a more immediate pon the relations between France and England l the elaborate provisions of the new Treaty. ajesty has decided that from and after this day t British subjects coming into France "shall itted and allowed to travel about without pass- Thus speaks the Emperor Napoleon, and the proclaimed over political superstitions is as ble as that illustrated by the easy capture of A thousand times have we been assured that ition of the Passport system was an impossi- that such an idea might approve itself to our conceptions, but that it was utterly inapplic- the position of Continental States: that it was lladium, their ægis, their shield, and every- in short, that it was not only precious but in- le. With greater force was it intimated that n of officials lived and prospered upon the f the system, and that to destroy these gains like destroying a profession. All these argu- ve now vanished into air. The thing is de- d it will be done—done, we venture to pre- h the utmost facility and with the best possible

reform which is not to be measured by appear- It may seem a thing small enough in itself, and y to affect in its operation any great number of We may even be told that the grievance was naginary, and that one traveller in fifty was t to trouble about his Passport. The truth, is far otherwise, and this decree of the Em- evidence of the sagacity with which he appre- English character. The Passport system was ng annoyance to British travellers in France. red the two things which Englishmen detest xatious stoppages for the sake of small ex- and constant liability to official interference. t seldom experience the actual evil, but you rid of the risk. At any hour of the day or ny pretence, or on no pretence, you might be to produce your 'papers,' like a suspicious essel on the high seas; and, if this manifest of on and purposes did not satisfy the inquirer liable to detention and imprisonment at ion. It was a right of search in the most form hanging over the traveller at every stage ney. At the best, you could never escape n or fine. You might compound with a naire, and be quit of the job for a two-franc a couple of hours' delay; but that much was and, as it might recur at every town you ou were never safe. Above all—and this ost exasperating feature in the case—the sys- l you, as a matter of course, under the notice l of the police, from the first moment of your the country to the moment of your departure. act of your travelling was regarded as a pro- equiring justification. You had to clear a *primâ facie* case against you, and the Pass- your ticket-of-leave. Unluckily, it was to insure the completeness of this precious No man could ever take it for granted that rt was in perfect order, and consequently he at the mercy of the police, who from whim, teal, or spite, might deal with him as they other warrant than some alleged defect balistic form of the Passport. Passports ice agents what the confessional is to the iesthood—the instrument of power and

wever, is an end of them, as far as we are in the dominions of France. From the first New Year we may land in France, and travel and quit France again, without any more than we experience at home. We shall no narked men; we shall be admitted and re- like malefactors on leave or prisoners on like honest people and welcome guests. No inspector, or patrol, will be entitled to cross- or worry us; we shall not be delayed three office while the train starts for Paris or the olkestone; we shall step out of the railway hout misgiving at the right of the uniforms rm, and see the landlord of the hotel approach without dismay. It will be quite a pleasure lais or Boulogne under such novel condi- pendence and freedom. We shall climb the stepts, and set foot on the well-known pier, ons together new. It will be worth going r the sake of this single gratification—for ght of moving about at our pleasure. If f English tourists in France is not trebled ar it will be wonderful indeed.

ility of the now exploded system will be into strong relief by the very facility and ing the change. We never know the folly it till we forego it, and find how easily we it it. It was the peculiarity of the Pass- that, while it wrought an infinity of mischief ver contemplated, it proved utterly useless gns presumed to be kept in view. None tter than the police themselves. They erfectly that all the fish they pretended to always, and as a matter of course, through We think we may defy anyone to produce f a conspirator, malefactor, or other evil- n who was arrested upon the evidence of On the contrary, as the police were conditions of their own system to take f the Passport as conclusive, and as the e gentry were invariably in order, the d exceedingly convenient to them. Ex- Passports they might have had to give of themselves, but these documents saved le and risk together. There they were, icketted as lawful travellers by the police aring the police mark, and covered by the te. As they had taken excellent care to formality, there was nothing to be done

with them, and the weight of the system consequently fell on the unsuspecting victims whose very innocence had prevented them from providing against its snares.

We must not conclude without observing that the very terms of this decree bespeak the most signal goodwill on the part of the Emperor Napoleon towards the people of this country. A more emphatic proof of his desire to promote amicable intercourse between Englishmen and Frenchmen could not possibly be given. Free intercourse is the complement of Free Trade, and the French Treaty itself will be brought more effectually into operation by the abolition of Passports than by any other means. There will now be no more difficulty in returning from London to Paris than from London to Manchester, nor any more reason against a man's going to Bordeaux upon business than against his going to Glasgow. Steam has "bridged the Channel," and Louis Napoleon has now removed the turnpike-gates. France is now really "thrown open," and in this country we thoroughly understand what that phrase imports. It means all the difference between free enjoyment and virtual exclusion. Place anything like a barrier in the way, however slight, and Englishmen turn aside to another road. A halfpenny toll will destroy the utility of a bridge, and the need of a ticket chokes nine-tenths of the public off an instructive spectacle. For the first time we can now go to France and mingle with Frenchmen on terms of perfect freedom, and the removal of the barriers is not only a national compliment, but an expression of amity and a pledge of peace. Six months hence both nations will be wondering how an institution so preposterously mischievous could ever have been maintained.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The question asked by R. T. P. is professional, and would be most safely answered by his legal adviser.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Monday.

Some good-natured London friends of the working man of the metropolis have proposed that he should take a trip to Paris, and accordingly preparations are making. No one know the object, no one can comprehend the meaning, and no one can see the necessity of sending our masons, carpenters, &c., to the capital of France. No doubt it is a very philanthropic measure, and Merriman and Franklin, the originators, deserve a great deal of credit for their humanity, but, considering everything, the season, expense, not to mention loss of time, it appears, to say the least of it, inopportune. Let the "working-man" wait for summer, when he will be enabled to appreciate properly Versailles and the Bois de Boulogne.

One of the annual wonders of the London world is the publication of "Kelly's Post Office Directory." There it is in its red cover, nearly as broad and thick as it is long, containing more names and facts than any library without it, and more printed matter than all the novels of a season—and that is saying something.

Mr. Layard, now that he is member for Southwark, receives a pat on the head, and a little paternal advice from the press. He is counselled not to be hasty; and, above all things, not to let his tongue run riot among facts. He is warned of the evil of scurrility, and generally recommended to be a good boy. I don't think there is much fear of his taking the good advice. He has pledged himself too far on the Radical side, and has no alternative but perseverance. Perseverance, however, will be fatal to him. It may keep the electors of Southwark on his side, but it will lose him the esteem of the House.

The Empress has left us at last with the good wishes of all for her future happiness. She has, all through, expressed her gratitude for the kindness and courtesy she has received. She is, no doubt of it, an universal favourite in England. She has done more to gain sympathy for her husband than even the Commercial Treaty. Since Matilda, daughter of Henry the First, left our shores, we never saw an Empress till Eugenie came. She has won golden opinions from all kinds of people, and has earned the good-will of all.

The thousand and one things belonging to Christmas are one after another turning up. Large Christmas trees with all kinds of imaginable toys and bonbons, are rising in the confectioners' shops, and large carts full of holly and ivy rumble along the streets. Thousands of almanacs overflood us, circulated to tell us all the great days in the year, and who died on them, and when the moon rises, and when the sun sets, and when high water comes, and when it does not, and what the cab fares are from this to that, with several other bits of useful information, interspersed with innumerable pieces of advice, in which the words "wise" and "fool" stand very prominent—all these if you will consent to believe that "Jones has the best stationery in London." Not to mention the thousand Christmas facts, let me note one—the great cake sale at the Hanover-square rooms. Picture, if you can, ten thousand pounds' worth of Christmas cakes; ten thousand pounds' worth of flour, and suet, and sugar, and almonds, and currants, and raisins, and spices, and nutmeg, and sugar, and citron, and Heaven knows what not. I do not wish to give you an exaggerated idea of the spectacle, but a little girl-friend informs me that "one of the cakes alone is as high as the table; only not made like a table, but like as if it were one broad ottoman, with several other ottomans piled on it, getting smaller as they go up, till the top one is no bigger than a round footstool; and all covered over with that beautiful white stuff like snow, with little Cupids and doves stuck here and there, with wings." They are all to be raffled for, and the tickets are only 1s each. If I should get it, how am I to bring it home? It won't fit in a Hansom, nor even a four-wheeler, so, perhaps, after all, I'd have to cut it up in pieces. Detestable! Cut up the cupids and doves with sugary wings! Never! cupids and doves with wings at least shall be sacred, and if it come to the worst I'll sit down and, in the presence of the envious crowd, devour them wings and all. Having done so I'll cut up my edible ottoman and send a piece to each member of a Volunter corps as a wedding cake to dream on.

The Baroness Rothschild has set a good example to her sex. Knowing the distress in Coventry through the changes in the ribbon trade, she has ordered a dress to made entirely of ribbons! Five hundred pieces will be used.

In an article in *All the Year Round* on sickness in London there are some very sound remarks. It appears that in towns and cities, wherever civilisation progresses and physicians abound, there exists, compared with the country, more sickness, but less death. In cities, ailing life is prolonged by means of medicine and doctors. The sickly child is reared up a sickly boy, and in time becomes a sickly man, who marries and begets sickly children, thus propagating hereditary constitutional diseases. Where this will end it is impossible to foresee. In times of epidemic these patients are the first to catch and communicate disease, and thus the evil increases. Now in the country, doctors not being so plentiful, the sickly child in consequence dies; none but the healthy sons survive to become fathers. Their children are healthy, and their grandchildren are healthy.

I take it for granted that you have heard of the humour of Baron Bramwell. He is distinguished for the same kind of perception of the ridiculous as your own Judge Monahan. In a case of burglary brought before his facetious lordship on Friday last, in sentencing the prisoner, the learned judge adverted to the heinousness of burglary and house-breaking, as compared with larceny and the other minor "sneaking" offence, concluding his remarks with a piece of advice to thieves in general—"Thieve quietly," said he; "don't knock people about, and you won't get knocked about yourselves." This is as good as a moral of Æsop's.

Are the good old days of pig-tails and knee-breeches returning again? It would seem so. Here, in the nineteenth century, notwithstanding railways and telegrams, and steamboats, here we are gradually receding towards a primeval state of things. The stocks, positively the stocks, have been mentioned as a punishment. A photographer, guilty of having desired to take some one in their Sunday clothes, has been brought up at the Mansion House, and the Lord Mayor has told him that the punishment due to his offence was no less than the stocks. What is the use of debates in Parliament, or a free press, if we find ourselves again under a state of things anterior to "Wilks and Liberty." Why should we think of extending civilisation to Pekin when the final result must be the revival of the Star Chamber in the Celestial Empire.

The riflemen, having obtained unexpected proficiency in target firing, are becoming more eager to try their skill on more difficult criterions. Some say that firing at a target with a rifle, being aware of the distance, is no proof whatever of accuracy of aim. Then it is proposed that the sights of the rifle be abolished, in order to make the rifleman judge his own distance, and accustom himself to elevate or depress the weapon accordingly. Some say the distance ought not to be given, and others have even gone so far as to say that the target should not be stationary. A target appearing at intervals, or a moveable board, with the figure of a soldier painted on it, is recommended. It is said the French never have sights to their rifles, knowing right well that in the rush and smoke of battle, they would be next to useless. After all, it is my opinion that a great deal too much attention has been paid to musketry. Talk as they will all battles must be won with the bayonet. Look at Calatifimi. There the Neapolitans were decimating the Garibaldians by musketry, till the latter rushed at them and carried all before them. Then in the north of Italy there were the Tyrolese Jagers, the finest shots in the world, posted in every available place, but the Zouaves dashed pell-mell at them and drove them away. Firing from behind walls and hedges demoralises a man. In the Crimea, when the attack on the Redan was determined on, men from the trenches were selected. What was the consequence? As soon as the assault commenced, instead of dashing right on, the men skulked behind every available hiding-place, and commenced popping at the enemy. More firing demoralises men, and unfits them for charging. The Italian Bersaglieri have only the Brown Bess, and yet they carry all before them, simply because they rely more on the bayonet than the firing.

A new periodical is coming out which will serve as a kind of "Saturday Review" for the ladies. It is to be called the *Drawing-room*, with the additional title of a "Dilettanti Review." It is, they say, a copy, or, at least, bears some resemblance to the *Evening Leaf*, rendered famous by the writings of Goethe and Schiller. It will combine the highest literary, scientific, and artistic excellence, with a few pardonable trivialities. Every copy is to be covered with a mauve cover, adorned by an exquisite illustration from Phiz. The mauve is lady-like at all events.

An announcement appeared, the other day, in the *Bristol Daily Post*, which has not a little astonished me. A couple previously married, per registrar, got married again by a Church of England minister, in order to obtain the "Gloucestershire Guinea." Now, what is the "Gloucestershire Guinea," and of whom does the well-known old county society consist that gives the said guinea? and for what purpose is said old county society established? and has the going away of Gloucestershire guineas been set down as one of its most important bye-laws? From the facts above mentioned it would appear that it is given solely to married persons, and those two if married in the church, and not by registrar. Putting this and that together, I am inclined to fancy that the "Gloucestershire Guinea" is a relic of the good old times. It is an ancient companion, you may depend, of the Dunmow Flitch presented to any married couple who have lived their first year without quarrelling. At Highgate, too, there is an old custom of seizing on travellers, and making them swear under the celebrated archway, that they never will drink water, when they can get wine, qualifying the promise by the saving clause of "if I like." The custom is now nearly defunct, the teetotallers having demurred. Then there is the custom of giving all wayfarers something to eat and drink in the remote parts of the country; and the rather singular tradition upheld by executors of an old London tradesman, of giving out a legacy in fourpenny bits.

Notwithstanding the assertions made some time ago against the French for cruelty to animals—the case of live horse dissection being severely commented on—there is not a better or more energetic society for the protection of animals than exists in France. They spare no pains to disseminate works inculcating humane principles in the treatment of animals. They have this winter decreed a gold medal, worth 200 francs, to be awarded to the best work written with the view of inducing children to treat animals kindly. It will be printed in a cheap form, for distribution at the schools, and will, let us hope, be translated for the benefit of the young folks on this side of the Channel.

The postal millennium is undoubtedly arriving. Sir Rowland Hill, that benefactor of everybody, is behind his age. Oh! that it should ever come to pass that the inventor of the penny stamp has been surpassed. Yet so it is. Stamps in Paris have been issued for local and pamphlet circulation at ten a penny. Of course we won't let it be said that they manage these things better in France, and must follow suite. It is only fair, too, for, although a penny seems small, it is a great deal more than should be asked. A halfpenny stamp for metropolitan circulation and despatch might pay.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Dec. 15.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter this afternoon at the Castle, when his Grace the Duke of Newcastle was solemnly invested with the insignia of that Most Noble Order. The following Knights Companions attended:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, Marquis Camden, the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl of Harrowby.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough have arrived at Swithland Hall, Leicestershire, from Ireland.

The Countess of Fife and family have arrived in London from Scotland.

The Countess of Mountcharles was safely delivered of a daughter on Monday, at her residence in Rutland gate.

Lord and Lady Nigel Kennedy have left for Paris.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper have left town on a visit to Lord and Lady Ebury, at Moor-park.

Ball at Wexford.---The subscription ball in the Assembly Rooms was decidedly the most brilliant *reunion* of the season.

Ball at Tullamaine Castle.---The ball at Tullamaine Castle, on Monday night last, was of an extremely pleasing character, and very fashionably and numerously attended. All the arrangements were conducted on a liberal and elegant scale, and in every way this event was worthy to be ranked with the most successful of the *reunions* of the *beau monde*.

The Latest Arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel.—Mrs Burton and family, Mr and Mrs J Kingston Sullivan, Mr and Mrs H Bags, Mr and Miss Burke, Mr and Mrs P Power, Mr Mrs and Miss Anderson, Mr and Mrs Butler, Mr and Mrs Crawford, Mr Mrs and Miss M'Entee, Mr Mrs and Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs Dixon, Mr Mrs and Miss Hardy, Mrs and Miss Hall, Mrs and Miss King and Miss Stuart, Mr and Mrs Watters, Mr and Mrs Henrick, and the Earl Fitzwilliam's agents—Messrs Worrell, Kearney, F Tuckey, Wauchope, and Barret. Departures—Lady Kilmaine, and the Hon Miss E Browne for Galston-park; Sir Charles Cuffe, Bart, The O'Grady, for Limerick; Captain and Mrs and Mrs Newberry, for Limerick; Mr and the Miss Putland, for Bray.

University Intelligence.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Lord Talbot de Malahide has been elected a Vice-President of the society.

The subject for debate on this (Wednesday) evening will be—"That the Conduct of England with reference to the Opium Trade is Unjustifiable." Messrs. Murdock and Shore will take the affirmative, and Messrs. Hedge and Houston the negative. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock (College time), by the Rev. B. Williamson, F.T.C.D.

The Army.

The head-quarters of the 86th Regiment and two troops of the 3rd Light Dragoons are at present stationed in Derry, in aid of the civil power.

We are glad to state, as a step in the right direction towards the abolition of stoppages for equipment, that in future the cavalry soldiers are to be furnished gratis with stable necessaries, such as horse brushes, curry combs, sponges, corn bags, &c., instead of having them as part of their kit, as heretofore.

The Navy.

The armaments intended for Carrig and Scattering Islands on the Shannon have been despatched from Woolwich Arsenal, in the transport brig Gertrude, consisting of twelve 68 pounders, gun carriages, shot, shell, &c.

The screw steamship Warrior, intended to be iron clad, will be launched from the stocks at Millwall, on the 29th instant. The plates or slabs of iron, 202 in number, which will be employed on her, weigh 960 tons, one tier of which will be affixed before the launch takes place, and the remainder after she has floated.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

ITALY.

Rome, Dec. 15th (via Marseilles).—The Piedmontese have occupied Forte Corvo, since 11th inst. Some reactionary movements have taken place at Caglinna Gubbio. The bombardment of Gaeta will recommence, in consequence of the non-acceptance, by King Francis II., of the proposed condition to surrender Gaeta. The King has issued a manifesto calling upon the Neapolitans to make a last effort to preserve the nationality. He guarantees to maintain their liberties, and grant distinct parliaments to the Two Sicilies. He also promises an amnesty. If compelled to succumb he will maintain the firm hope of returning to his dominions.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Dec. 16th.--Government will submit the new tariff to the Cortes in January next.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says the Paris pamphlet on the Emperor Francis Joseph and Venetia has made a deep impression in that capital. All reasonable men approve of its conclusions. Europe has a right to exact from Austria that she shall not cause a great European war for Venetia, but it is doubted whether the Emperor will ever consent to discuss the question of negociation.

HUNGARY.

Gran, 18th Dec.—The Conference was opened today at 10 a.m. At 11 a.m. the electoral law of '48 had already been adopted by the Assembly. M. Desseroffy demanded that the Imperial diploma inaugurating the new state of things should be established on an inviolate legal basis, which would at once remove any doubts concerning the national rights. He also said, a Diet constituted according to the electoral law of '48 could only be considered to form such a basis.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Dec. 17.—Tewfick Effendi has been appointed to replace Moncklar Pasha as Minister of Finance.

INDIAN MAIL.

The Bombay mail, which reached Malta on Saturday, brings advices to November 6th. Business was at a stand-still, and exchange was higher.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLOSING OF THE GATES OF DERRY.

Londonderry, Tuesday Night.—The celebration by the Apprentice Boys of the anniversary of the closing of the gates has terminated without disturbance. The effigy of Lundy was burned at 3 p.m., and 6 or 7 shots from one cannon fired, although Mr. Coulson, magistrate, demonstrated. A display of fireworks took place at 6 p.m., and a soiree in the Corporation Hall shortly after. The speakers were Mr. Hempton, Mr. Johnston, and others. The proceedings terminated about midnight. City perfectly quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vienna, Tuesday.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* publishes a telegram, dated Gran, 17th, announcing that conferences were to be opened definitively on the following day, and asserting that all difficulties had been removed. According to the same telegram the members of the conference would not demand the establishment of an independent Hungarian Ministry. Much excitement prevailed.

Bombay, 26th Nov.—The import business is suspended on account of the resentment against income-tax.

A dispatch was received at the Foreign Office, yesterday, from her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburg, dated Tuesday afternoon, stating that the Russian Government had received no news of the fate of Messrs Bowlby and Brabazon.

The *Globe* remarks that the President's Message is, in fact, an appeal to the North to make concessions to the South on the subject of slavery.

As the new commercial treaty between France and Belgium will render the importation of coal absolutely free, English coal will also be admitted duty free into France.

The Valetto, with the Bombay mails, arrived at Marseilles at two p.m., yesterday. Mails were to leave for London at five p.m.

The Paris journals are instructed not only to deny the evacuation of Viterbo by the French troops, but to state that French Consuls have been sent beyond Viterbo to occupy Acquapendente, and several other points.

The proclamation respecting the new bronze coinage makes it a legal tender, provided that no person shall be obliged to take more of such penny pieces on any one payment than shall be of the value of 1s, or take more of such halfpence or farthing pieces on any one payment than shall be of the value of 6d.

Sir W. Verner, Baronet, is authorised by her Majesty to wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, conferred upon him for distinguished services during the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo.

The importations of corn and grain into the United Kingdom in the month was, 179,552 qrs, besides 532,643 cwt of meal and flour.

The case of Hooper v. Ward, in the Court of Queen's Bench, has terminated in a verdict for plaintiff—damages, £500 for the assault, and £100 for the jewellery, if not given up, and £80 for the loan.

We understand that the Right Hon. the Chief Secretary, Edward Cardwell, has sent the Royal Irish Society for the protection of life from fire the munificent donation of £20.

Two Children Burned to Death.—On Monday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a girl aged 8 years, named Ellen Fay, residing in Byrne's-lane, off Potter's-alley, received serious injuries from her clothes taking fire while left alone in her parents' room. She ran at once into the street and met two men, named Andrew Moore and John Healy, who extinguished the fire as soon as possible. The child was then conveyed to Jervis-street Hospital, where she remained until her death, which took place yesterday morning.—Another child aged 2½ years, named Mary Flood, died in Steevens' Hospital, on yesterday morning, from the effects of burns received at the residence of her parents, in Grand Canal-place. It appears that the clothes of the child took fire accidentally during the temporary absence of her parents. An inquest will be held upon the bodies this day.

Death by Drowning—Newry, Dec. 17.—On this evening the body of a man named William Best, who had been missing since Thursday last, was found by the dragmen employed in searching the canal, where it was supposed the unfortunate deceased had accidentally fallen in since the day he was missed. The body was found in that part of the canal opposite the Basin Walk, and on information being given to the police authorities, it was conveyed to Monaghan-street, where the deceased had lived. Intelligence was at once conveyed to Joshua M. Magee, Esq., coroner for this district, for the purpose of holding an inquest. It is expected that gentleman will arrive here to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.—*From a Correspondent.*

Frightful Accident through Crinoline.—On Saturday morning last, about half-past nine, Mary Johnson, aged 25, wife of the engineman at the Shelton Bar iron Works, Hanley, went to the works with her husband's breakfast. She was incautious enough to go near the rolling-wheel, and, while talking to her husband, her dress, rendered expansive by crinoline, was caught by the revolving wheel, over which she was rapidly drawn, and in a few moments dashed literally to pieces, her remains, in mere fragments, being strewn about in all directions.

Serious Fires—Fire Escape Services.—On Monday morning at an early hour a fire was discovered to be raging in the premises known as the Paris Hotel, situated at the corner of Leather-lane, Holborn. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a spark flying from a candle and falling upon some straw in the wine cellar, and had evidently been smouldering some time before discovered. An alarm having been given, the inmates made an attempt to descend by the staircase, but the heated smoke was so dense that the persons in the house were unable to descend, and by tying blankets and sheets together they were enabled to get upon the adjoining house in Leather-lane; but even there the smoke rolled over their heads and nearly prostrated them. Conductor Arkill, having arrived with the Royal Society's fire escape from Hatton-garden, at once placed his machine in front of the house, and four persons were brought down in safety. The brigade promptly arrived, but despite their efforts the fire could not be extinguished until the wine cellars and larders were burnt out, the diningroom on ground floor severely damaged by fire, and the upper part extensively damaged by heat and smoke. The sufferers were insured in the State and Times Fire Offices. The following certificate has been sent by one of the sufferers:—"I hereby certify that the conductor, by his quick arrival and care, saved my wife, child, and myself, and a gentleman living in my house.—(Signed) L. Ranot."—Another fire happened in the premises belonging to Mr. George Cox, mathematical instrument maker, No. 5, Barbican, Aldersgate-street. The fire commenced in the lower part of the house, but the smoke was so dense that Mr. Cox, jun., and Mrs. Cox, sen., were unable to descend by the stairs. Conductor Haskell arrived with the Aldersgate-street Royal Society's escape, and brought down from the second floor Mr. and Mrs. Cox. Several other persons managed to get down by the stairs, but they were nearly suffocated by the time the conductor arrived. Several other engines from other stations were remarkably soon in attendance, and the fire was confined to the lower part of the premises.—Another fire took place in the premises belonging to Mr. E. How, a corn chandler, 251, Wells-street, Upper-street, Islington, which was not extinguished until the stores and their valuable contents were nearly destroyed.

Capture of the Rushall Clerical Impostor.—The Rev. William Simpson has been captured by the police. He was recognised in Leadenhall-street, London, by Inspector Holmes, of the F division of the metropolitan force, who at once took him into custody upon the charge of having falsely impersonated a clergyman. He was on Tuesday brought before the Rev. J. H. Gale, of Milton, when a solicitor from the Treasury appeared against him by order of the Home Secretary, and charged him with having falsely married a couple in Rushall Church, he not being in holy orders. He was asked whether he answered to the name of William Simpson or Edward Norman Carew? He denied, however, both of those names, but admitted that his right name was Edward Seymour Burch, which appears to be his correct cognomen. He was then informed of the charge brought against him, to which he made no reply; and the evidence of the parish clerk of Rushall was taken to prove the marriage of a party by the prisoner and his signature of the name of William Simpson to the parish register. Miss Ann White, the bride who had been married by the supposed clergyman, also identified him. This was deemed sufficient for a remand. The next charge alleged against him was, that he had married a couple at Linton, in the neighbourhood of Ross. To support this charge, the Rev. T. C. Curties, of Linton, stated that the prisoner applied to him for temporary duty as an assistant curate, stating that he was at that very time curate of a parish in Devonshire, but that he had got another clergyman to take his place, whilst he went away for a short time for change of air. His story to Mr. Curties was, that he was an M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and that his name was Edward Norman Carew. Mr. Curties took the Rev Edward Norman Carew as his assistant curate, and for some little time he officiated for him, and married a couple in the parish church. After hearing this preliminary evidence, the prisoner was remanded until the next petty sessions at Pewsey.

Shocking Suicide.—On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. Brent, the deputy coroner, at the Edinburgh Castle, Caledonian-road, on the body of Mrs. Jane Swifton, whose death took place under the following remarkable circumstances. The deceased, who followed the vocation of monthly nurse, had lived with her married daughter for the last twelve years. She was last seen by her family about eleven o'clock on Thursday night in her usual good health and spirits, but it was remarked that she retired to bed with singular alacrity. The following morning, when her granddaughter went with her breakfast in accordance with custom, she was unable to obtain admittance, and alarmed her father, the son-in-law of deceased, who being also unable to enter the room, and believing she was dead, or dying, at once sent for medical assistance. Mr. Robinson, surgeon, of Cumming-street, attended, and deposed at the inquest that on forcing the door he discovered the unfortunate deceased lying dead in her night dress upon the floor, horribly disembowelled. A frightful gash was in her abdomen, which she had evidently made by means of a penknife and a tableknife, and had further mangled and turn out with her hands internal parts of the body, pieces of which lay on the floor. The very remarkable nature of this horrible act induced the jury—although there were no concurrent circumstances proving aberration of mind—to come to an unanimous verdict that the wretched woman had committed suicide when in an unsound state of mind.

A Distressing Shipwreck.—The following statement of the crew of the lugger Lively, of Margate, detailing the particulars of a very distressing shipwreck on the Kentish Knock sand on Friday last, and the rescue of four men, who, after four days' exposure and in the most exhausted condition, were saved from an appalling death, has been forwarded for the consideration of the National Lifeboat Institution. When the poor foreigners were landed on Margate pier on Friday night they presented a most heartrending sight, being more dead than alive, their swollen limbs and benumbed frames testifying to the great sufferings they had undergone during the previous four days. The master of the vessel had unhappily perished:—"Statement of the crew of the Lively lugger, of Margate, of seven hands, who declare—Being at sea on Friday morning, the 14th inst., in the vicinity of the Kentish Knock sand, at about daylight, we discovered a sunken wreck, with one mast standing, the wind being about E.S.E., blowing a little fresh, with a heavy swell. We, after trying with all sail to reach the wreck, found it impossible to get towards it, the tide being too strong; but, as we had neared it we fancied we discovered a flag on the masthead, which we took for a signal of distress, and seeing the dangerous situation of the crew, should they possibly have survived, in order to lose no time we got our boat out, fully manned her and proceeded, rowing with all speed, towards the spot, which we reached with great difficulty, having been obliged to cross the sand in our skiff through a heavy surf. We found four of the crew of the sunken galliot Hillechina, from Hull for Bilbao, clinging to the top in a perishing condition (having been there since Tuesday night). We succeeded in getting them on board our boat and with all speed rowed back to the lugger, where, on reaching, we provided them with such refreshment as we had, and after getting them a little round we learnt that Captain Schweing had perished from his long exposure. We then made all sail and proceeded to Margate Harbour, where we arrived about half passed 11 at night. (Signed by) Samuel Davis, William Davis, T. Pritchard, R. Robins, John Gilbert, R. Gilbert, J. Brockman.—Margate December 15."

Trials for Murder at Liverpool.—At the Liverpool Assizes on Monday, Thomas Newnham, aged 38, was charged with the murder of his wife, in Homer-street, Liverpool, on the 18th September last. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner and his wife had lived together for some time on tolerably amicable terms; on the day of the occurrence in question there arose a quarrel between the parties, when the deceased, being drunk, was heard to use very improper language, which very much irritated her husband. In the course of the squabble the prisoner used a knife and stabbed his wife in the left side, the wound causing death. For the defence it was contended that there was no deliberate malice on the prisoner's part, and ultimately he was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.—A Norwegian seaman, named Henry Lawson, was next tried for the murder of Charles P Wallace, boatswain of the American ship Lombard. On the 22nd of August last, while the Lombard was lying in the Liverpool Docks, the prisoner went to his berth and refused to work. This led to a fight between the prisoner and the deceased, in the course of which the latter was stabbed by Lawson in the neck. The wound partially severed the windpipe, and the boatswain ultimately died on the 1st of September. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and his lordship (Mr. Justice Keating) sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

Attempt to Murder a Gamekeeper.—One of the most deliberate and shocking attempts to murder a man which has come under our notice for some time, was committed on Saturday morning last near Sheffield. The victim in this case is William Crookes, a file-cutter, who lives in a lonely cottage in the centre of an extensive wood situated between the village of Ecclesfield and Thorpe Hesley, and which is about five or six miles from Sheffield. Crookes is also employed as assistant gamekeeper by John Jeffcock, Esq., of Coley Manor, and other gentlemen, and the cottage which he occupies is situated on the preserves which it is his duty to protect as assistant gamekeeper. The wood in which the cottage is situated is called Smithy Wood. There are no houses near to the cottage, and there are no public roads for a considerable distance. Crookes follows the trade of a file-cutter, and but little space been required for his occupation, he pursues his work at home. The block on which he cuts his files is placed close to the window in a room at the back of the house, and when at work he sits with his face towards the window, and only about a yard distant from it. On Saturday morning he rose about four o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding with his work, and about twenty minutes to five sat down at his block and commenced cutting a new file. It was then quite dark, and he had therefore not opened the shutters of the window near which he was sitting, but had a lighted candle on the window sill. At the time he was thus employed, he was being watched through a crevice in the shutter, by a man without, and before he had made much progress with his file the contents of a gun were discharged at him through the shutter. The gun appears to have been heavily loaded, and the shot took effect on the right side of Crookes' face and on the right shoulder, knocking him off his seat and injuring him very severely, if not mortally. With great presence of mind, he opened his house door and unfastened his dogs, but he was unable to do more. His wife, who was in bed, hearing the report of a gun, called to her husband to know what was the matter. He replied, "I'm shot," and she, without further hesitation, and with a degree of courage highly creditable to her, ran for assistance. She called up Mr. Inspector Ashley, of Ecclesfield, and he, accompanied by Mr. Hawthorne, a surgeon, went with all haste to the scene of the outrage. Crookes was found lying on his bed groaning piteously. The right side of his face and his right shoulder were much shattered, and he was bleeding profusely. The shot had perforated the upper part of his waistcoat, completely tearing away about two inches of the cloth, and in passing through the shirt had left a dark border, as though it had been burnt. On examining the shutter it was found that the muzzle of the gun had been placed close against it. A hole about an inch in diameter had been driven through, and both on it and on the broken window were marks of gunpowder. The window through which the shot was fired is low, and the person who fired the shot must have knelt down; and from the position in which Crookes was sitting at work, there can be very little doubt that aim was taken at his chest. The police are making every effort to discover the perpetrator of this foul crime. A man named Joseph Ibbotson, a collier, of Thorpe, has been taken into custody on the charge.

THE DERRY CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Derry, Monday Night.—To-morrow the "Apprentice Boys of Derry," according to custom, celebrate (if permitted) the 172d anniversary of the closing of the gates of Derry on the 7th December, 1688 (old style). I need not tell you of the ardent spirit of devoted loyalty to the British throne which characterises the inhabitants of the good "Old Warden City," the *urbs intacta* of the North; but it is right I should inform you that these olden observances have been placed, at least for the moment, in some degree of jeopardy. On Saturday last two stipendiary magistrates arrived in Derry, it is said, with authority to suppress any attempt at celebrating the events which resulted in the defeat of the Second James, established the Hanoverian dynasty on the throne of these realms, and secured all the privileges which we now enjoy. One of these gentlemen is Mr. Coulson, R.M., of Omagh; the second is Mr. Hunt, R.M., of Ballymena. These gentlemen were quickly followed by two troops of the 3d Light Dragoons, from Dundalk, under Captain Hobson; a detachment of the 86th foot, from Newry, commanded by Colonel Stewart; and Deputy Inspector-General Wood, with a large force of constabulary, amounting to between three and four hundred men.

Naturally the influx of such a large display of physical force created great astonishment among the citizens, as formerly the anniversaries were celebrated most peacefully, with perfect good feeling among all classes of the inhabitants, and without any extraneous aid from the military authorities.

As an evidence of the good feeling of all classes here I may state that at every celebration the Roman Catholics relish the enjoyments of the day as keenly as their Protestant neighbours. The reason alleged for the present proceedings on the part of the authorities at Dublin Castle is that intelligence had reached them to the effect that large numbers of Orangemen had been "warned" into town to assist at the celebration, and that a counter demonstration was intended by the Ribbonmen of the county Donegal; while others, of the Ultramontane faction here, assert that owing to the passing of the Party Emblems Act of last session, all such displays as those of the Apprentice Boys were contrary to law. Now, with reference to the first matter, the Apprentice Boys have published an official contradiction of the statement that they had "warned" any parties into town for the occasion; and this is perfectly correct. The Apprentices of Derry have ever been most anxious to keep their body separate, distinctive, and as instituted solely for the purpose of keeping alive the memory and heroic achievements of their ancestors. With regard to the second statement, the Apprentice Boys maintain that theirs is no "party" banner. Their flag is crimson, the same colours which their forefathers hoisted on the roof of the old cathedral as a signal to the vessels in the distant Lough bound for the relief of the beleagured city; and, further, that the fact of a Roman Catholic bishop, his clergy, and people, having joined in these celebrations, is proof that the observances of the Apprentice Boys were not considered to bear a "party" aspect.

Up to the present hour (ten o'clock p.m.) nothing decisive is known as to what shall happen to-morrow. Magistrates and Apprentice Boys alike keep "a close mouth." Rumours I need not trouble you with, but the following circumstance, just transpired, is regarded as *most significant*, the parties *in re* considered. Mr. Lyle, late Master in Chancery, now by favour of the Whigs Lieutenant of county Derry, is stopping at the palace with Bishop Higgin, who, on a late occasion, signalised himself by an attempt to remove the crimson banner of the city of Derry from the roof of the Cathedral Church of St. Columb. That attempt, as you are aware, failed; but the circumstance may aid in unravelling what follows. This evening Mr. Lyle called on the Rev. W. M. Berestord, senior curate of the Cathedral, who, in the absence of Dean Tighe, preaches to the Apprentice Boys to-morrow the anniversary sermon. On seeing Mr. Beresford, Mr. Lyle first very politely requested, and then insisted, that the rev. gentleman should make an information to the effect that the hoisting of a crimson flag on the Cathedral next day would lead to a breach of the peace—in order, of course, to afford a pretext for its being removed by force. Mr. Beresford, as well became him, instantly rejected the insulting overture; and the result is, that Mr. Lyle had to retire, less they desired information; but he is reported to have uttered some hints as to Mr. Beresford's hopes of church preferment. The affair has created a strong feeling among the Protestant community, and statements by no means complimentary to lieutenant or bishop are freely circulated. The above is authentic, but to-morrow will tell its own tale.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.—Long before day the citizens were aroused by the trolling of the Cathedral joybells, playing a number of popular airs, such as "God Save the Queen," "Derry Walls," "Auld Lang Syne," "Cheer Boys, Cheer," &c., &c. A crimson banner, with the talismanic figures, "1688," waved from Walker's testimonial; a second from the roof of the venerable Cathedral and a third, bearing the Royal and City Arms, from Corporation-hall. A colossal effigy of "Lundy, the traitor," was suspended in air at the feet of George Walker, and the flag of the Hon. the Irish Society was to be seen in the South-West Bastion. The flags were saluted by discharges of artillery from the walls and shipping. The cavalry and police were posted in various places through the town, but their services were not required, as not the slightest disturbance took place. At eleven o'clock the Apprentice Boys marched to the Cathedral from Corporation Hall, headed by the officers of the respective clubs. The "Boys" wore the usual medals and decorations peculiar to the institution. The fabrications relative to large numbers of Orangemen being warned into town proved, as I well knew, to be false, as not more than twenty or thirty strangers joined in the procession, which was most respectable. As I close this dispatch, Mr. Beresford is preaching to a crowded church. Lundy will be burned at three o'clock, after which there will be a grand display of fireworks in the Diamond, and the proceedings will terminate with a soiree in Corporation Hall in the evening. I feel confident that the enemies of the Apprentice Boys will be much chagrined at the features of this day's celebration of the ever-memorable shutting of the gates of Derry.

[We are happy to be enabled to add, that the innocent and patriotic celebration in question closed without any breach of the peace, notwithstanding the irritating officiousness of a Stipendiary, who sought to enhance the value of his presence by "remonstrating" against the commonplace expression of rejoicing indicated by a salvo of blank cartridges.]

This morning the papers contain the preliminary reports, and a letter from Sir Leopold M'Clintock to Sir Charles Bright, giving a very favourable opinion of the proposed route for the cable.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Carroll v. Hughes.

Mr. Thompson opened the pleadings, and

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case. The action was brought to recover damages as well for certain injuries which the plaintiff alleged he had sustained by reason of the breach of duty and negligence of the defendant, as also to recover damages for breach of contract. There were as many as twenty-one issues to go before the jury, but the facts of the case are shortly these. It appears that the plaintiff is an operative fancy biscuit maker, who, together with the defendant—the well-known master baker—had carried on business in the town of Belfast. The plaintiff had left that place and gone over to Liverpool, where he continued to carry on his trade for some years, and Mr. Hughes, knowing him to be a skilful man in his business, went over to Liverpool, and made a proposal to him to come with his family to Belfast, where he held out to him a prospect of realising £10 a week. Accordingly Carroll made arrangements for the sale of his furniture and effects, and ultimately came to Belfast, on the understanding that he was to receive 25s a week for the first month, and £1 10s afterwards, with 10 per cent. upon the profits. He gave up his business in Liverpool, and came to Belfast with his family. Upon the 13th January, 1859, the plaintiff, while working in the defendant's mill, met with the accident complained of in the declaration. The learned counsel here remarked that it was the duty of every master who employed a servant in or about machinery or dangerous works of any kind to provide adequate fences, and take care that such machinery was perfect, and if, by reason of his neglect to do so, his servant should lose a limb or his life, it was but reasonable that the survivor should be compensated. This had not been done in the present case, but, on the contrary, when the plaintiff had lost two of his fingers and the thumb of his right hand, the defendant allowed his family only 15s a week, and in a very short time afterwards discharged him unceremoniously. The machine in question was worked in this way. It was of cylindrical shape, standing 18 feet high; the raw material was put down at the top, and then mangled together until it came off in dough; to which it had been blended by the revolutions of the machinery. At the end there had been a sort of door or aperture which, in the lapse of time, was altered into a larger hole in the lower part of the machine, so as to assist the plaintiff and accelerate him in working. Through this aperture a portion of the internal machinery protruded. It being the duty of the plaintiff to stand at this hole and throw flour on the mass as it came out, he was so occupied on the 13th of January; he had turned out as many as three hundred pounds of biscuit that morning before nine o'clock, and was still proceeding with his labour when his hand was suddenly caught in the machine, and two of his fingers were at once taken off and his thumb terribly crushed. For a moment he was insensible, but the intense pain awakened him to a sense of his position, and he went immediately to the hospital, where the thumb was amputated. He remained in hospital for a fortnight; and when he found himself capable of leaving he returned to the mill for the purpose of overseeing the operations carried on, being himself unable as yet to work. The defendant did not, however, pay him the usual salary, but continued his wages at 15s a week. To this the plaintiff objected, and Mr. Hughes told him if he wished to earn the 30s a week he should take the full work upon him, and do away with the services of the man who was acting in his place. The plaintiff found it impossible to do so, and, in a short time, was given a week's notice, and informed by Mr. Hughes that he might leave his establishment at the end of that time. It was under these circumstances that the present action was brought to recover damages for the injuries he had received, and for the alleged breach of contract on the part of Hughes in discharging him. It was alleged by plaintiff, that he was never cautioned properly about the danger of this machine, and that the injury to plaintiff was owing to the neglect of the defendant in not having the machinery sufficiently guarded. A wire screen in front of the aperture through which the dough was expelled would have ensured safety, and would not have interfered with the efficient performance of the work. The learned counsel, in the course of his address, cited cases to show that it was the duty of the employer to secure the safety of persons in his employment, by reasonable means, from danger to which their duties exposed them. Plaintiff said the defendant's trade considerably and continuously increased after the plaintiff came to work for him. The dismissal was occasioned by disputing about the amount of work to be done by plaintiff, and the amount of wages he should receive.

The plaintiff was examined by Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., and bore out the statement of the learned counsel.

Medical testimony was given as to the character of the wounds sustained by Carroll.

The plaintiff's case having closed.

The Solicitor-General called on the court to nonsuit the plaintiff on legal grounds, but

His Lordship declined to do so.

The Solicitor-General then proceeded to open the defence, which was in substance a denial of the right of plaintiff to recover either for wages or share of profits, and that the defendant was entitled to dismiss plaintiff on a week's notice. As to the accident, that all reasonable and admissible means of protection were adopted by defendant in relation to the machinery, and that the accident was altogether owing to plaintiff's own default; that the plaintiff had had ample opportunity of judging of the risk he ran in working at the mill; and that his remaining in the service of the defendant was voluntary on his part.

At the close of the learned Solicitor-General's statement, the court adjourned to this (Wednesday) morning.

Plaintiff's counsel—Messrs. Macdonogh, Q.C., Rollestone, Q.C., and Thompson. Defendant's counsel—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Hamill.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—Yesterday.

Mr. Justice Ball sat yesterday in the Nisi Prius Court to hear motions for the law courts. No business of an important character was transacted.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re A. M'Manus.

The bankrupt had been a trader in Enniskillen. He surrendered on Friday last. The meeting was for the appointment of an assignee.

Mr. M. Larkin appeared for a number of Dublin creditors, and objected to the appointment of Mr. Keys, of Enniskillen, as assignee.

Mr. Geoghegan proposed, in place of Mr. Keys, Mr. Asken Morrison, the holder of a bill of the bankrupt for £20.

Mr. Larkin said he would object to the proof of this bill, on the ground that it was dated 7th January, 1860, previous to an arrangement which the bankrupt had entered into with his creditors.

His Lordship allowed the proof, and appointed Mr. Morrison the assignee.

In re D. Andrews.

This was a meeting for final examination.

Mr. Levy and Mr. Parsons appeared for the opposing creditors, and Dr. Seeds, with Mr. M'Kenny, for the bankrupt.

Mr. Levy said that as no schedule had been lodged he had a motion in the case.

Dr. Seeds said that there was no necessity for a schedule, as the bankrupt had no property. A deed, by which he assigned his property, had been signed by all the creditors except Mr. Levy's, at whose suit the bankrupt was put in prison in Belfast. He obtained his discharge as an insolvent, and they then made him a bankrupt.

His Lordship directed that the schedule should be filed before the 1st January, and dismissed the motion.

In re W. Marchant.

The bankrupt had been an ironmonger in Baggot-street. The meeting was for proof of debts and choice of assignees.

Mr. Thomas Kelly, of Killucan, was appointed trade assignee.

Mr. Bloomfield appeared for a creditor.

Mr. Henry Brownrigg appeared for the trade assignee.

In re C. K. Mayer.

The meeting in this case was for composition under the 149th section. A previous offer of composition had been made by the bankrupt before Judge Berwick, which failed. The facts of the case are familiar to the public, having been frequently before the court. Mr. Mayer was an extensive grocer and tea dealer in Dame-street.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Larkin, on behalf of the bankrupt, stated that a new offer of composition was now made, viz.:—ten shillings in the pound, payable in cash within two months, the payment to be secured.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., on behalf of the assignees, instructed by Mr. Stuart, said they did not take any part in opposing the present offer of composition. The bankruptcy took place on the 27th July last. The admitted debts were £5,808; but there was a difference between the official assignee and Mr. Bloomfield, who appeared for creditors as to the present value of the estate, and whether it would pay the composition offered. The official assignee said that the estate if sold now would realise between nine and ten shillings in the pound. If the question of the passing of the final examination should be gone into, there were matters in the conduct of the bankrupt which would have to be brought before the court.

His Lordship said if it was shown to him that the conduct of the trader was such that his final examination ought not to be allowed to pass, the court, might not in its discretion, permit the composition.

Mr. Heron said Judge Berwick had the whole conduct of the bankrupt in the course of his trading before him, and he did not see anything in it to refuse to entertain the composition meeting.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., stated that when the case was before Judge Berwick, his lordship said, upon a review of the bankrupt's trading, it was quite plain he had conducted himself properly, until, prior to his bankruptcy, he had got into bad company.

The votes of a large number of creditors, represented by Mr. Larkin, were then taken in favour of the composition, and the statutable majority was found in favour of it.

Mr. Bloomfield, on behalf of a dissenting minority, said he did not waive their right of making a case against the bankrupt of misconduct.

A second meeting to consider whether the present composition should be further confirmed was then fixed.

In re J. Kelly.

The bankrupt was an extensive builder, carrying on business at Ballymahon, county Longford. The meeting was for the final examination of the bankrupt and the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Smith, instructed by Mr. R. J. Graves, appeared for the assignees.

Mr. P. Martin, instructed by Messrs. D and T. Fitzgerald, appeared for the Messrs. J. Martin, creditors, and Mr. Levy, with Mr. M'Nally, appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. Smith said it was necessary to examine the bankrupt respecting an assignment made by him to the Messrs. Martin, timber merchants of the North Wall, of a contract with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the building of the parish church of Lanesboro', county Longford, and another with the Town Commissioners, for flagging portion of the town of Longford.

The Bankrupt was examined at considerable length, and deposed he had dealings with the Messrs. Martin for the last three or four years; he had other contracts for which the Messrs. Martin supplied him with materials; he dealt with them for materials when he got the contract from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; he began to fall short of payments about twelve months ago, and the Messrs. Martin then gave materials on credit; in January or February last they asked him for the first time to give some security to them for his debt; the bankrupt then put his name to the letter of assignment; he did not disclose the fact of his having done so to any of his other creditors; when he signed it he was afraid the Messrs. Martin would come down upon him for the debt; he considered he would have been able to meet his liabilities if he had a good season; he was embarrassed, but he was trying to carry on his trade honestly against adverse circumstances; the fact of the assignment was first communicated to his creditors through the black list, and almost everyone in Longford to whom he owed a shilling then came down upon him; they said they should get their own, and they processed him at quarter sessions; this was substantially the immediate cause of his bankruptcy.

The bankrupt was further examined in reference to a bill of £195, which was in the hands of the Messrs. Martin, and which he stated had been accepted by a Mr. Henry Longworth in his own avenue. Mr. Longworth was examined, and denied this. The final examination was adjourned.

In re W. Walker.

The bankrupt was a cabinetmaker in Belfast, and the meeting was for the examination of witnesses, with a view to the discovery of property. Several witnesses were examined, and, amongst others, the auctioneer, who sold a quantity of property belonging to the bankrupt, with a view of discovering whether, as alleged by the bankrupt, he had retained any of the proceeds of the sale. This statement he denied, and there was very great contradictory swearing between the parties.

In re Michael Walsh.

The bankrupt carried on the business of miller and corn merchant at Drogheda. The meeting was for examination of witnesses relative to the discovery of property alleged to have been concealed.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. D. and T. Fitzgerald appeared for the assignees.

The court rose at six o'clock.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

ITALY.

Rome, Dec. 16.—The death of Cardinal Gande is announced.

A consistory will be held on Monday next, when the Pope will address an allocution to the cardinals. Several bishops, three of whom are suburban, have been appointed. Benevento is lost to the holy see. Reactionary movements have taken place in several places in the marsh provinces, and in Umbria. The Pontifical Zouaves have re-entered Rome. General Latour has left for Paris on a special mission from Francis II. to the Emperor Napoleon.

INTERFERENCE OF NAPOLEON AT GAETA.

It is said in the Italian correspondence of the *Daily News* that the resistance of Gaeta, was connected with a plan laid at Rome and that the Emperor Napoleon was determined to bring affairs to an end.

FRANCE.

Paris, Tuesday.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree reducing the number of officials in the Imperial Court of Rennes and Poictiers, and augmenting the number of tribunal judges in some towns, and diminishing them in others.

The same journal also publishes a decree, suppressing the prohibition against the export from Algeria of barks for tanning purposes.

AUSTRALIA.

Most important discoveries of fruitful territory have been made in the interior of Australia.

NEW ZEALAND.

The accounts from New Zealand state that, up to Oct. 12th, nothing had been done to eradicate the contempt which the natives have conceived for the Queen's troops.

MAIL NEWS.

A desire has been expressed that the next outgoing India mail should be postponed from the 26th to the 27th instant, the letters by the China mail, with dates from Pekin to 30th or 31st Oct., four days after the conclusion of peace, being expected to arrive on that day, so as to admit of answers being dispatched.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

Malta, Dec. 15.—The Bombay mail of 25th ultimo arrived here this morning, and left at 2 p.m. for Marseilles.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

At the Privy Council at Windsor Castle, yesterday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 3rd January until the 5th February, and a proclamation was issued summoning Parliament to meet for the dispatch of business on 5th February.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland have declined a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., and also an extraordinary dividend of £1 10s per £100 share, and 12s per £10 share.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The suspension has been announced of Mr. H. Schroder, of St. George's-in-the-East, sugar refiner, for about £20,000.

THE TEA MARKET.

The China news has not had any immediate effect upon the tea market. Notwithstanding the war, the exports have been large. The trade, however, is in a very depressed condition, and it has been so for some time past. Purchases could be induced by lowering quotations.

RAILWAY MARKET.

In the *Times'* report of yesterday's Railway market it is stated that the South-Eastern has improved nearly 1½ per cent., on the expectation that the abolition of passports for English subjects in France will give a great stimulus to Continental travelling. Sheffield advanced more than 3 per cent.; North British 1 per cent.; and York and North Midland ½. Other stocks were about ¼ to ½ per cent. higher. Great Northern rather flat. The closing prices were not equal to those at one period of the day. A renewed inquiry for Grand Trunk of Canada. American Shares flat.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHUTTING OF THE GATES OF DERRY—This Day.

Londonderry, 1 o'clock.—Everything quiet up to this hour. Crimson flags are flying from the usual place, and the effigy of Lundy is suspended from Walker's Monument for conflagration in the afternoon. No firing of cannon has yet taken place. Troops are posted at convenient stations to act if necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Daily News* says, that private telegrams from St. Petersburg do not afford hopes of any more prisoners being recovered from the Chinese.

The *Chronicle* professes to doubt the authenticity of the reported peace with China, on the ground that a Russian post could not reach St. Petersburg in 35 days from Pekin. No account is taken of the railway from Moscow, or the telegraph. The *Times* and other journals, as well as the Government, treat the news as perfectly authentic.

The *Times*, in a leader, praises the conduct of Lord Elgin, who has by firm policy, in three weeks, put an end to the war in China.

The installation of the Duke of Newcastle, as Knight of the Garter, took place at Windsor, yesterday. The Queen, assisted by the Prince Consort, buckled on the garter. The ribbon was passed over the Duke's left shoulder by the Queen assisted by the Prince of Wales. The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening to the Knights of the Order.

The 250th anniversary of the Hon. Artillery Company was celebrated, last night, by a dinner which was attended by from 600 to 700 of the corps.

Irish Fairs.

KEADY (COUNTY ARMAGH) FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 18.—This Christmas fair was a remarkably good one. There was a large supply of horned cattle, which sold well at a good figure. Beeves were numerous, and in good demand at from 50s to 60s per cwt; coarse do brought from 40s; stores, dry cows, and strippers, went in fair proportions, and sold very well. Milking cows, and cows in calf, were numerous, and brought from £10 to £15 per head. There was a very good sheep fair, which was well attended. Sheep, according to quality, brought from 35s to 50s each. Mutton rated at from 5½d to 7d per lb. A large supply appeared in the pig department. Buying was carried on briskly at from [illegible] to 60s per cwt. There were a good many horses which sold well.

TUAM FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

December 16.—The great Christmas fair of this town was held on yesterday, and was, as usual, a very large, and in many respects, a good fair. The supply of black cattle and sheep was not so very large, but the falling off in this quality of stock was more than compensated by the enormous number of bacon pigs. In the sheep and cattle fair the demand was both brisk and good, and prices somewhat advanced. Springers were in great demand, and sold at prices varying from £6 10s to £12. Bacon pigs fetched 50s to 51s 6d per cwt. Several large pigs brought from £11 to £13. Mr. Carr, of Tuam, got £13 10s for an immense porker of his. The horse fair was badly supplied, and but little business was done in that line. All day long trains have been hourly leaving the terminus, freighted with live stock; and, on the whole, the fair was a capital one for buyers and sellers.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Sto
now ready for inspection.

DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Gold Watches, engaged good timekeepers, at £4 each.
Silver do. do. ... ... £2 each.
An endless variety of Gold Jewellery, suited for Presents comprising
Lockets, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.
A visit to my establishment will convince intending purchasers of the great advantages I offer, both in quality and cheapness.
CHARLES MAYFIELD, 5, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite Messrs. Forrest and Son's.)

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EDWARD MELMER,
89, GRAFTON-STREET,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silversmith.
Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect E. M.'s superior stock of first-class Goods—Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.

Lord Brougham on the British Constitution.—To his work on "The British Constitution, its History, Structure, and Functions," Lord Brougham has prefixed the following dedication:—

"TO THE QUEEN.

"Madam,—I presume to lay at your Majesty's feet a work, the result of many years' diligent study, much calm reflection, and a long life's experience. It professes to record facts, institute comparisons, draw conclusions, and expound principles, often too little considered in this country by those who enjoy the inestimable blessings of our political system; and little understood in other countries by those who are endeavouring to naturalise it among themselves, and for whose success the wishes of all must be more hearty than their hopes can be sanguine. The subject of the book, 'The British Constitution,' has a natural connection with your Majesty's auspicious reign, which is not more adorned by the domestic virtues of the Sovereign than by the strictly constitutional exercise of her high office, redounding to the security of the Crown, the true glory of the Monarch, and the happiness of the people. Entirely joining with all my fellow-citizens in feelings of gratitude towards such a ruler, I have individually a deep sense of the kindness with which your Majesty has graciously extended the honours formerly bestowed, the reasons assigned for that favour, and the precedents followed in granting it.

"With these sentiments of humble attachment and respect—I am, your Majesty's most faithful subject, and most dutiful servant, "Brougham.

"Brougham, Dec. 11, 1860."

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuesday Evening.

On Monday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an accident occurred to a young girl, about nineteen years of age, named Ellen Greer, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that she had been a servant, and having been for some time past out of a situation she became perfectly destitute, and on the night alluded to, in company with another female, took shelter in an unfurnished house in Clarendon-avenue. While walking across the rafters to a portion of the building which she thought would be most suitable as a resting-place her foot slipped, and she was precipitated into the apartment below. On hearing the cries of the unfortunate girl, the police-constable who was on duty in the neighbourhood proceeded to the building and found her in a very helpless position, her companion having fled away. The constable, having got further assistance, had her conveyed to Baggot-street Hospital, where, after medical examination, it was found that one of her arms was broken, and that her spine was also much injured.

BLACKROCK IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning a meeting of the Blackrock Township Commissioners was held in their boardroom, in the dispensary, Rockhill, Blackrock—

Thomas Dixon, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The other commissioners present were—Messrs. Alma, Kelly, Stormont, Wallnutt, Richardson, M'Nally, Scully, Rafferty, Kernaghan, Ormsby, and Magrath.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and confirmed, in reference to the rate struck by the commissioners, it was moved by Mr. Ormsby, and seconded by Mr. Kelly—

Resolved—"That a rate of sixpence in the pound be duly assessed on the rateable property within the township of Blackrock, and that our clerk do publish the same, in the following form, by placard and advertisement, pursuant to the act:—

"Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854.—Township of Blackrock.

"Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Blackrock have made a rate of 6d in the pound on the rateable property within the above township, pursuant to said act, and that the said rate will become payable on and after the 18th day of January, 1861, and will henceforward, together with the estimate of expenses to be incurred during the ensuing year, be open to inspection of ratepayers each day, at the office of the clerk, at Rockhill House, Blackrock.—(By order) Thomas Owen, Clerk.—Dated this 18th day of December."

The Chairman said that as the Dundrum Sessions would be held early in the next year, the board ought to consider what improvements connected with Blackrock it would be necessary to obtain presentments for.

Mr. Alma said that he had been considering the question, and would direct their attention to those matters for which it would be most desirable to have presentments passed at the next session; and, first, he would mention the filling up of the portion of waste ground that lies at the rere of Dr. Wilkinson's house, and the clearing away of those cabins which lie in close proximity to it; secondly, the levelling of the dangerous pathway on the back road; and, thirdly, the enclosing a portion of the river which runs through the town with a wall, and having a pipe in the wall leading from the river, from which the inhabitants might be supplied with water.

Mr. Kelly thought the matters brought forward by Mr. Alma to be of great importance, and that if they could [illegible] effected without inconvenience or prejudice to [illegible] of the inhabitants to be most desirable.

The [illegible] said he had frequently known these [illegible]

The Chairman [illegible] brought under the consideration of improvements to [illegible] Dundrum Sessions without any beneficial result taking [illegible] clearing away of those [illegible] the magistrates at [illegible]

Mr. Alma—I brought [illegible] two or three occasions cabins before them myself on [illegible] without success.

Chairman—An action might arise [illegible] it; in fact section, and the magistrates would not sanction [illegible] road it is quite chimerical to think of having it done with sessions. This board has the power of dealing [illegible] the matter if it had the means, but the grand jury will not interfere.

Mr. Alma—When life is in danger, the grand jury will take steps to prevent its occurrence.

Mr. Scully suggested that railings and steps should be placed along the pathway in the same manner as it had been at one time in Great Britain-street, Dublin.

Mr. Alma—I was suggesting the planning of a railing along that pathway to Mr. Frith, the county surveyor, and he entirely ignored the idea, stating that it might be attended with a considerable degree of danger, both to passengers and to horses travelling along that road.

Mr. Wallnutt said that he felt bound to oppose such a measure as the one under contemplation, inasmuch as that it would beggar a number of neighbours whose families at present resided in their cabins.

Mr. Scully said that in Dublin many parties considered it a most fortunate event to have their houses thrown down by the Corporation for the purpose of effecting improvements, inasmuch as they always received a considerable amount of money as compensation. If those houses were thrown down, the tenants would receive ample compensation.

Mr. Kelly quite agreed with Mr. Alma in his view respecting the improvements, which, however, he would not do if he could think, with Mr. Wallnutt, that the parties at present living on the premises would be thereby injured. He had no doubt that they would receive a rightful compensation.

After some further discussion, it was moved by Mr Kelly, seconded by Mr. Scully—"That the following committee be requested to inspect the township, for the purpose of suggesting such presentments as are calculated to improve the same:—Messrs. Alma, Richardson, Wallnutt, M'Nally, and Stormont."

Mr. Stormont having directed the attention of the board to the insufficient supply of water in the fountains opposite Mr. Scully's house, it was agreed that Messrs. Stormont and Scully should consider the best mode of procuring a constant supply in both fountains, and report thereon on next board day.

With regard to the lighting of the lamps in the town, Mr. Wallnutt was instructed to have all the repairs effected that were incidental to their being lighted at once.

In reference to the additional lamps required in the township, it was moved by Mr. Kelly—"That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee for the purpose of considering how far and how soon, consistently with the township, new lamps and pumps can be provided for the use of the township, and report the result of their proceedings to the Commissioners as soon as convenient:—Messrs. Dixon, Stormont, Richardson, Wallnutt, and Alma."

Mr. Alma seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

An account was laid before the board from Mr. Cope, the Poor Law Clerk of the Rathdown Union, claiming the sum of three guineas, together with travelling expenses, for attendance on the commissioners.

The Board doubted that its consideration should be postponed until the next day of meeting.

The Chairman then read a letter from Mr. Gahan, the landlord of the house used as a dispensary, in which the commissioners meet, requesting them to pay to him the annual sum of £8 as rent. It was decided that the claim should not be entertained, inasmuch as that the commissioners occupied the apartment with the sanction of the dispensary committee, who were Mr. Gahan's tenants, and from whom he received the rent, for the unqualified use of the premises.

The Chairman said that with regard to cleansing the town, they should see that the contractor fulfilled his duties fully and kept the Main-street perfectly free from any accumulation of filth; but he thought it would be necessary for them to procure the use of a cart, in order to remove, at least once a week, any rubbish that might accumulate in the lanes or alleys in the town.

Mr Stormont called attention to a slaughter-house in Gayner-avenue, which, he stated, was a great nuisance to the neighbourhood on account of the filthy condition in which it was kept.

Mr. M'Nally said that before the board would take any further notice of it he would call on the proprietor and request him to have it cleared, and at the same time intimate to him the feeling the commissioners entertained with regard to it.

The meeting was then adjourned until next Tuesday week.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning, Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

William O'Neill, a cardriver, residing at Blackrock, was brought up in custody of the police, and charged with having been drunk while in charge of a horse and cabriolet at Blackrock on the previous evening.—His worship ordered him to pay a fine of 2s 6d.

The Waldenses.—A numerously attended meeting was held last evening in Rathmines Old Schoolhouse, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. Mr. Pendleton, late British Chaplain at Monte Video, relative to the Waldensian new settlement in South America. The rev. gentleman went into the early history of these interesting people, showing how they had always adhered to the truths of Christianity, and had suffered much persecution in order to maintain their principles whole and undefiled. They have now got freedom of conscience in countries where they had previously been persecuted, and now was a favourable opportunity for Christians of all denominations to come forward and help them. There was a collection after the meeting.

The Dublin Young Men's Christian Association (in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland—Patron his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin). A private lecture on the subject of "Christian Sympathy and Christian Usefulness" will be delivered by the Rev. Mervyn Archdall, before this association, on Wednesday evening next, at eight o'clock, in Westland-row. Open to members.

Sudden Death in the French Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—An instance of the awful uncertainty of human life occurred in the French Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, on Saturday. Dr. Isaac Jollit, one of the deacons of the church, was in the vestry, when he staggered and fell, and on being lifted up was found to be quite dead. Mr. Walford, surgeon, of Aldersgate-street, was called in immediately, but his services were of no avail. Disease of the heart is the supposed cause of death. The deceased was between 60 and 70 years of age.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Erysipelas, cancer, ulcers, hæmorrhoids, or piles, boils, and prickly heat are treated with unvarying success by this mild yet penetrating unguent. The vast consumption of those remedies in India and throughout the East is a better proof of their excellence than the testimony of any individual. They would not be in such demand in all our distant dependencies and colonies, if they had not been found so highly beneficial. Few internal or external diseases [illegible] their joint influence; whilst the Ointment cools [illegible] remedies outward complaints, the Pills by purifying [illegible] moving indigestion, and eliminating the [illegible] out from the system those subtle [illegible] erysipelas and its associates.

with them, and the weight of the system consequently fell on the unsuspecting victims whose very innocence had prevented them from providing against its snares.

We must not conclude without observing that the very terms of this decree bespeak the most signal goodwill on the part of the Emperor Napoleon towards the people of this country. A more emphatic proof of his desire to promote amicable intercourse between Englishmen and Frenchmen could not possibly be given. Free intercourse is the complement of Free Trade, and the French Treaty itself will be brought more effectually into operation by the abolition of Passports than by any other means. There will now be no more difficulty in returning from London to Paris than from London to Manchester, nor any more reason against a man's going to Bordeaux upon business than against his going to Glasgow. Steam has "bridged the Channel," and Louis Napoleon has now removed the turnpike-gates. France is now really "thrown open," and in this country we thoroughly understand what that phrase imports. It means all the difference between free enjoyment and virtual exclusion. Place anything like a barrier in the way, however slight, and Englishmen turn aside to another road. A halfpenny toll will destroy the utility of a bridge, and the need of a ticket chokes nine-tenths of the public off an instructive spectacle. For the first time we can now go to France and mingle with Frenchmen on terms of perfect freedom, and the removal of the barriers is not only a national compliment, but an expression of amity and a pledge of peace. Six months hence both nations will be wondering how an institution so preposterously mischievous could ever have been maintained.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The question asked by R. T. P. is professional, and would be most safely answered by his legal adviser.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Monday.

Some good-natured London friends of the working man of the metropolis have proposed that he should take a trip to Paris, and accordingly preparations are making. No one know the object, no one can comprehend the meaning, and no one can see the necessity of sending our masons, carpenters, &c., to the capital of France. No doubt it is a very philanthropic measure, and Merriman and Franklin, the originators, deserve a great deal of credit for their humanity, but, considering everything, the season, expense, not to mention loss of time, it appears, to say the least of it, inopportune. Let the "working-man" wait for summer, when he will be enabled to appreciate properly Versailles and the Bois de Boulogne.

One of the annual wonders of the London world is the publication of "Kelly's Post Office Directory." There it is in its red cover, nearly as broad and thick as it is long, containing more names and facts than any library without it, and more printed matter than all the novels of a season—and that is saying something.

Mr. Layard, now that he is member for Southwark, receives a pat on the head, and a little paternal advice from the press. He is counselled not to be hasty; and, above all things, not to let his tongue run riot among facts. He is warned of the evil of scurrility, and generally recommended to be a good boy. I don't think there is much fear of his taking the good advice. He has pledged himself too far on the Radical side, and has no alternative but perseverance. Perseverance, however, will be fatal to him. It may keep the electors of Southwark on his side, but it will lose him the esteem of the House.

The Empress has left us at last with the good wishes of all for her future happiness. She has, all through, expressed her gratitude for the kindness and courtesy she has received. She is, no doubt of it, an universal favourite in England. She has done more to gain sympathy for her husband than even the Commercial Treaty. Since Matilda, daughter of Henry the First, left our shores, we never saw an Empress till Eugenie came. She has won golden opinions from all kinds of people, and has earned the good-will of all.

The thousand and one things belonging to Christmas are one after another turning up. Large Christmas trees with all kinds of imaginable toys and bonbons, are rising in the confectioners' shops, and large carts full of holly and ivy rumble along the streets. Thousands of almanacs overflood us, circulated to tell us all the great days in the year, and who died on them, and when the moon rises, and when the sun sets, and when high water comes, and when it does not, and what the cab fares are from this to that, with several other bits of useful information, interspersed with innumerable pieces of advice, in which the words "wise" and "fool" stand very prominent—all these if you will consent to believe that "Jones has the best stationery in London." Not to mention the thousand Christmas facts, let me note one—the great cake sale at the Hanover-square rooms. Picture, if you can, ten thousand pounds' worth of Christmas cakes; ten thousand pounds' worth of flour, and suet, and sugar, and almonds, and currants, and raisins, and spices, and nutmeg, and sugar, and citron, and Heaven knows what not. I do not wish to give you an exaggerated idea of the spectacle, but a little girl-friend informs me that one of the cakes alone is as high as the table; only not made like a table, but like as if it were one broad ottoman, with several other ottomans piled on it, getting smaller as they go up, till the top one is no bigger than a round footstool; and all covered over with that beautiful white stuff like snow, with little Cupids and doves stuck here and there, with wings. They are all to be raffled for, and the tickets are only 1s each. If I should get it, how am I to bring it home? It won't fit in a Hansom, nor even a four-wheeler, so, perhaps, after all, I'd have to cut it up in pieces. Detestable! Cut up the cupids and doves with sugary wings! Never! cupids and doves with wings at least shall be sacred, and if it come to the worst I'll sit down and, in the presence of the envious crowd, devour them wings and all. Having done so I'll cut up my edible ottoman and send a piece to each member of a Volunteer corps as a wedding cake to dream on.

The Baroness Rothschild has set a good example to her sex. Knowing the distress in Coventry through the changes in the ribbon trade, she has ordered a dress to made entirely of ribbons! Five hundred pieces will be used.

In an article in *All the Year Round* on sickness in London there are some very sound remarks. It appears that in towns and cities, wherever civilisation progresses and physicians abound, there exists, compared with the country, more sickness, but less death. In cities, ailing life is prolonged by means of medicine and doctors. The sickly child is reared up a sickly boy, and in time becomes a sickly man, who marries and begets sickly children, thus propagating hereditary constitutional diseases. Where this will end it is impossible to foresee. In times of epidemic these patients are the first to catch and communicate disease, and thus the evil increases. Now in the country, doctors not being so plentiful, the sickly child in consequence dies; none but the healthy sons survive to become fathers. Their children are healthy, and their grandchildren are healthy.

I take it for granted that you have heard of the humour of Baron Bramwell. He is distinguished for the same kind of perception of the ridiculous as your own Judge Monahan. In a case of burglary brought before his facetious lordship on Friday last, in sentencing the prisoner, the learned judge adverted to the heinousness of burglary and house-breaking, as compared with larceny and the other minor "sneaking" offence, concluding his remarks with a piece of advice to thieves in general—"Thieve quietly," said he; "don't knock people about, and you won't get knocked about yourselves." This is as good as a moral of Æsop's.

Are the good old days of pig-tails and knee-breeches returning again? It would seem so. Here, in the nineteenth century, notwithstanding railways and telegrams, and steamboats, here we are gradually receding towards a primeval state of things. The stocks, positively the stocks, have been mentioned as a punishment. A photographer, guilty of having desired to take some one in their Sunday clothes, has been brought up at the Mansion House, and the Lord Mayor has told him that the punishment due to his offence was no less than the stocks. What is the use of debates in Parliament, or a free press, if we find ourselves again under a state of things anterior to "Wilks and Liberty." Why should we think of extending civilisation to Pekin when the final result must be the revival of the Star Chamber in the Celestial Empire.

The riflemen, having obtained unexpected proficiency in target firing, are becoming more eager to try their skill on more difficult criterions. Some say that firing at a target with a rifle, being aware of the distance, is no proof whatever of accuracy of aim. Then it is proposed that the sights of the rifle be abolished, in order to make the rifleman judge his own distance, and accustom himself to elevate or depress the weapon accordingly. Some say the distance ought not to be given, and others have even gone so far as to say that the target should not be stationary. A target appearing at intervals, or a moveable board, with the figure of a soldier painted on it, is recommended. It is said the French never have sights to their rifles, knowing right well that in the rush and smoke of battle, they would be next to useless. After all, it is my opinion that a great deal too much attention has been paid to musketry. Talk as they will all battles must be won with the bayonet. Look at Calatifimi. There the Neapolitans were decimating the Garibaldians by musketry, till the latter rushed at them and carried all before them. Then in the north of Italy there were the Tyrolese Jägers, the finest shots in the world, posted in every available place, but the Zouaves dashed pell-mell at them and drove them away. Firing from behind walls and hedges demoralises a man. In the Crimea, when the attack on the Redan was determined on, men from the trenches were selected. What was the consequence? As soon as the assault commenced, instead of dashing right on, the men skulked behind every available hiding-place, and commenced popping at the enemy. Mere firing demoralises men, and unfits them for charging. The Italian Bersaglieri have only the Brown Bess, and yet they carry all before them, simply because they rely more on the bayonet than the firing.

A new periodical is coming out which will serve as a kind of "Saturday Review" for the ladies. It is to be called the *Drawing-room*, with the additional title of a "Dilettanti Review." It is, they say, a copy, or, at least, bears some resemblance to the *Evening Leaf*, rendered famous by the writings of Goethe and Schiller. It will combine the highest literary, scientific, and artistic excellence, with a few pardonable trivialities. Every copy is to be covered with a mauve cover, adorned by an exquisite illustration from Phiz. The mauve is lady-like at all events.

An announcement appeared, the other day, in the *Bristol Daily Post*, which has not a little astonished me. A couple previously married, per registrar, got married again by a Church of England minister, in order to obtain the "Gloucestershire Guinea." Now, what is the "Gloucestershire Guinea," and of whom does the well-known old county society consist that gives the said guinea? and for what purpose is said old county society established? and has the going away of Gloucestershire guineas been set down as one of its most important bye-laws? From the facts above mentioned it would appear that it is given solely to married persons, and those two if married in the church, and not by registrar. Putting this and that together, I am inclined to fancy that the "Gloucestershire Guinea" is a relic of the good old times. It is an ancient companion, you may depend, of the Dunmow Flitch presented to any married couple who have lived their first year without quarrelling. At Highgate, too, there is an old custom of seizing on travellers, and making them swear under the celebrated archway, that they never will drink water, when they can get wine, qualifying the promise by the saving clause of "if I like." The custom is now nearly defunct, the teetotallers having demurred. Then there is the custom of giving all wayfarers something to eat and drink in the remote parts of the country; and the rather singular tradition upheld by executors of an old London tradesman, of giving out a legacy in fourpenny bits.

Notwithstanding the assertions made some time ago against the French for cruelty to animals—the case of live horse dissection being severely commented on—there is not a better or more energetic society for the protection of animals than exists in France. They spare no pains to disseminate works inculcating humane principles in the treatment of animals. They have this winter decreed a gold medal, worth 200 francs, to be awarded to the best work written with the view of inducing children to treat animals kindly. It will be printed in a cheap form, for distribution at the schools, and will, let us hope, be translated for the benefit of the young folks on this side of the Channel.

The postal millennium is undoubtedly arriving. Sir Rowland Hill, that benefactor of everybody, is behind his age. Oh! that it should ever come to pass that the inventor of the penny stamp has been surpassed. Yet so it is. Stamps in Paris have been issued for local and pamphlet circulation at ten a penny. Of course we won't let it be said that they manage these things better in France, and must follow suite. It is only fair, too, for, although a penny seems small, it is a great deal more than should be asked. A halfpenny stamp for metropolitan circulation and despatch might pay.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, DEC. 15.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter this afternoon at the Castle, when his Grace the Duke of Newcastle was solemnly invested with the insignia of that Most Noble Order. The following Knights Companions attended:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, Marquis Camden, the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl of Harrowby.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough have arrived at Swithland Hall, Leicestershire, from Ireland.

The Countess of Fife and family have arrived in London from Scotland.

The Countess of Mountcharles was safely delivered of a daughter on Monday, at her residence in Rutland gate.

Lord and Lady Nigel Kennedy have left for Paris.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper have left town on a visit to Lord and Lady Ebury, at Moor-park.

BALL AT WEXFORD.---The subscription ball in the Assembly Rooms was decidedly the most brilliant *reunion* of the season.

BALL AT TULLAMAINE CASTLE.---The ball at Tullamaine Castle, on Monday night last, was of an extremely pleasing character, and very fashionably and numerously attended. All the arrangements were conducted on a liberal and elegant scale, and in every way this event was worthy to be ranked with the most successful of the *reunions* of the *beau monde*.

THE LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Mrs Burton and family, Mr and Mrs J Kingston Sullivan, Mr and Mrs H Bags, Mr and Miss Burke, Mr and Mrs P Power, Mr Mrs and Miss Anderson, Mr and Mrs Butler, Mr and Mrs Crawford, Mr Mrs and Miss M'Entee, Mr Mrs and Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs Dixon, Mr Mrs and Miss Hardy, Mrs and Miss Hall, Mrs and Miss King and Miss Stuart, Mr and Mrs Watters, Mr and Mrs Henrick, and the Earl Fitzwilliam's agents—Messrs. Worrell, Kearney, F Tuckey, Wauchope, and Barret. Departures—Lady Kilmaine, and the Hon Miss E Browne for Galston-park; Sir Charles Cuffe, Bart, The O'Grady, for Limerick; Captain and Mrs and Mrs Newberry, for Limerick; Mr and the Miss Putland, for Bray.

University Intelligence.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Lord Talbot de Malahide has been elected a Vice-President of the society.

The subject for debate on this (Wednesday) evening will be—"That the Conduct of England with reference to the Opium Trade is Unjustifiable." Messrs. Murdock and Shore will take the affirmative, and Messrs. Hedge and Houston the negative. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock (College time), by the Rev. B. Williamson, F.T.C.D.

The Army.

The head-quarters of the 86th Regiment, and two troops of the 3rd Light Dragoons are at present stationed in Derry, in aid of the civil power.

We are glad to state, as a step in the right direction towards the abolition of stoppages for equipment, that in future the cavalry soldiers are to be furnished gratis with stable necessaries, such as horse brushes, curry combs, sponges, corn bags, &c., instead of having them as part of their kit, as heretofore.

The Navy.

The armaments intended for Carrig and Scattering Islands on the Shannon have been despatched from Woolwich Arsenal, in the transport brig Gertrude, consisting of twelve 68 pounders, gun carriages, shot, shell, &c.

The screw steamship Warrior, intended to be iron clad, will be launched from the stocks at Millwall, on the 29th instant. The plates or slabs of iron, 202 in number, which will be employed on her, weigh 960 tons, one tier of which will be affixed before the launch takes place, and the remainder after she has floated.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

ITALY.

ROME, DEC. 15TH (VIA MARSEILLES).—The Piedmontese have occupied Forte Corvo, since 11th inst. Some reactionary movements have taken place at Caglinna Gubbio. The bombardment of Gaeta will recommence, in consequence of the non-acceptance, by King Francis II., of the proposed condition to surrender Gaeta. The King has issued a manifesto calling upon the Neapolitans to make a last effort to preserve the nationality. He guarantees to maintain their liberties, and grant distinct parliaments to the Two Sicilies. He also promises an amnesty. If compelled to succumb he will maintain the firm hope of returning to his dominions.

SPAIN.

MADRID, DEC. 16TH.—Government will submit the new tariff to the Cortes in January next.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says the Paris pamphlet on the Emperor Francis Joseph and Venetia has made a deep impression in that capital. All reasonable men approve of its conclusions. Europe has a right to exact from Austria that she shall not cause a great European war for Venetia, but it is doubted whether the Emperor will ever consent to discuss the question of negociation.

HUNGARY.

GRAN, 18TH DEC.—The Conference was opened today at 10 a.m. At 11 a.m. the electoral law of '48 had already been adopted by the Assembly. M. Desseroffy demanded that the Imperial diploma inaugurating the new state of things should be established on an inviolate legal basis, which would at once remove any doubts concerning the national rights. He also said, a Diet constituted according to the electoral law of '48 could only be considered to form such a basis.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 17.—Tewfick Effendi has been appointed to replace Monckiar Pasha as Minister of Finance.

INDIAN MAIL.

The Bombay mail, which reached Malta on Saturday, brings advices to November 6th. Business was at a stand-still, and exchange was higher.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLOSING OF THE GATES OF DERRY.

LONDONDERRY, TUESDAY NIGHT.—The celebration by the Apprentice Boys of the anniversary of the closing of the gates has terminated without disturbance. The effigy of Lundy was burned at 3 p.m., and 6 or 7 shots from one cannon fired, although Mr. Coulson, magistrate, demonstrated. A display of fireworks took place at 6 p.m., and a soiree in the Corporation Hall shortly after. The speakers were Mr. Hempton, Mr. Johnston, and others. The proceedings terminated about midnight. City perfectly quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIENNA, TUESDAY.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* publishes a telegram, dated Gran, 17th, announcing that conferences were to be opened definitively on the following day, and asserting that all difficulties had been removed. According to the same telegram the members of the conference would not demand the establishment of an independent Hungarian Ministry. Much excitement prevailed.

BOMBAY, 26TH NOV.—The import business is suspended on account of the resentment against income-tax.

A dispatch was received at the Foreign Office, yesterday, from her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburg, dated Tuesday afternoon, stating that the Russian Government had received no news of the fate of Messrs' Bowlby and Brabazon.

The *Globe* remarks that the President's Message is, in fact, an appeal to the North to make concessions to the South on the subject of slavery.

As the new commercial treaty between France and Belgium will render the importation of coal absolutely free, English coal will also be admitted duty free into France.

The Valetto, with the Bombay mails, arrived at Marseilles at two p.m., yesterday. Mails were to leave for London at five p.m.

The Paris journals are instructed not only to deny the evacuation of Viterbo by the French troops, but to state that French Consuls have been sent beyond Viterbo to occupy Acquapendente, and several other points.

The proclamation respecting the new bronze coinage makes it a legal tender, provided that no person shall be obliged to take more of such penny pieces on any one payment than shall be of the value of 1s, or take more of such halfpence or farthing pieces on any one payment than shall be of the value of 6d.

Sir W. Verner, Baronet, is authorised by her Majesty to wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, conferred upon him for distinguished services during the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo.

The importations of corn and grain into the United Kingdom in the month was, 179,552 qrs, besides 532,643 cwt of meal and flour.

The case of Hooper v. Ward, in the Court of Queen's Bench, has terminated in a verdict for plaintiff—damages, £500 for the assault, and £100 for the jewellery, if not given up, and £80 for the loan.

We understand that the Right Hon. the Chief Secretary, Edward Cardwell, has sent the Royal Irish Society for the protection of life from fire the munificent donation of £20.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Monday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a girl aged 8 years, named Ellen Fay, residing in Byrne's-lane, off Potter's-alley, received serious injuries from her clothes taking fire while left alone in her parents' room. She ran at once into the street and met two men, named Andrew Moore and John Healy, who extinguished the fire as soon as possible. The child was then conveyed to Jervis-street Hospital, where she remained until her death, which took place yesterday morning.—Another child aged 2½ years, named Mary Flood, died in Steevens' Hospital, on yesterday morning, from the effects of burns received at the residence of her parents, in Grand Canal-place. It appears that the clothes of the child took fire accidentally during the temporary absence of her parents. An inquest will be held upon the bodies this day.

DEATH BY DROWNING—NEWRY, DEC. 17.—On this evening the body of a man named William Best, who had been missing since Thursday last, was found by the dragmen employed in searching the canal, where it was supposed the unfortunate deceased had accidentally fallen in since the day he was missed. The body was found in that part of the canal opposite the Basin Walk, and on information being given to the police authorities, it was conveyed to Monaghan-street, where the deceased had lived. Intelligence was at once conveyed to Joshua M. Magee, Esq., coroner for this district, for the purpose of holding an inquest. It is expected that gentleman will arrive here to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.—*From a Correspondent.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT THROUGH CRINOLINE.—On Saturday morning last, about half-past nine, Mary Johnson, aged 25, wife of the engineman at the Shelton Bar iron Works, Hanley, went to the works with her husband's breakfast. She was incautious enough to go near the rolling-wheel, and, while talking to her husband, her dress, rendered expansive by crinoline, was caught by the revolving wheel, over which she was rapidly drawn, and in a few moments dashed literally to pieces, her remains, in mere fragments, being strewn about in all directions.

SERIOUS FIRES—FIRE ESCAPE SERVICES.—On Monday morning at an early hour a fire was discovered to be raging in the premises known as the Paris Hotel, situated at the corner of Leather-lane, Holborn. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a spark flying from a candle and falling upon some straw in the wine cellar, and had evidently been smouldering some time before discovered. An alarm having been given, the inmates made an attempt to descend by the staircase, but the heated smoke was so dense that the persons in the house were unable to descend, and by tying blankets and sheets together they were enabled to get upon the adjoining house in Leather-lane; but even there the smoke rolled over their heads and nearly prostrated them. Conductor Arkill, having arrived with the Royal Society's fire escape from Hatton-garden, at once placed his machine in front of the house, and four persons were brought down in safety. The brigade promptly arrived, but despite their efforts the fire could not be extinguished until the wine cellars and larders were burnt out, the diningroom on ground floor severely damaged by fire, and the upper part extensively damaged by heat and smoke. The sufferers were insured in the State and Times Fire Offices. The following certificate has been sent by one of the sufferers:—"I hereby certify that the conductor, by his quick arrival and care, saved my wife, child, and myself, and a gentleman living in my house.—(Signed) L. RANOT."—Another fire happened in the premises belonging to Mr. George Cox, mathematical instrument maker, No. 5, Barbican, Aldersgate-street. The fire commenced in the lower part of the house, but the smoke was so dense that Mr. Cox, jun., and Mrs. Cox, sen., were unable to descend by the stairs. Conductor Haskell arrived with the Aldersgate-street Royal Society's escape, and brought down from the second floor Mr. and Mrs. Cox. Several other persons managed to get down by the stairs, but they were nearly suffocated by the time the conductor arrived. Several other engines from other stations were remarkably soon in attendance, and the fire was confined to the lower part of the premises.—Another fire took place in the premises belonging to Mr. E. How, a corn chandler, 251, Wells-street, Upper-street, Islington, which was not extinguished until the stores and their valuable contents were nearly destroyed.

CAPTURE OF THE RUSHALL CLERICAL IMPOSTOR.—The Rev. William Simpson has been captured by the police. He was recognised in Leadenhall-street, London, by Inspector Holmes, of the F division of the metropolitan force, who at once took him into custody upon the charge of having falsely impersonated a clergyman. He was on Tuesday brought before the Rev. J. H. Gale, of Milton, when a solicitor from the Treasury appeared against him by order of the Home Secretary, and charged him with having falsely married a couple in Rushall Church, he not being in holy orders. He was asked whether he answered to the name of William Simpson or Edward Norman Carew? He denied, however, both of those names, but admitted that his right name was Edward Seymour Burch, which appears to be his correct cognomen. He was then informed of the charge brought against him, to which he made no reply; and the evidence of the parish clerk of Rushall was taken to prove the marriage of a party by the prisoner and his signature of the name of William Simpson to the parish register. Miss Ann White, the bride who had been married by the supposed clergyman, also identified him. This was deemed sufficient for a remand. The next charge alleged against him was, that he had married a couple at Linton, in the neighbourhood of Ross. To support this charge, the Rev. T. C. Curties, of Linton, stated that the prisoner applied to him for temporary duty as an assistant curate, stating that he was at that very time curate of a parish in Devonshire, but that he had got another clergyman to take his place, whilst he went away for a short time for change of air. His story to Mr. Curties was, that he was an M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and that his name was Edward Norman Carew. Mr. Curties took the Rev Edward Norman Carew as his assistant curate, and for some little time he officiated for him, and married a couple in the parish church. After hearing this preliminary evidence, the prisoner was remanded until the next petty sessions at Pewsey.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. Brent, the deputy coroner, at the Edinburgh Castle, Caledonian-road, on the body of Mrs. Jane Swifton, whose death took place under the following remarkable circumstances. The deceased, who followed the vocation of monthly nurse, had lived with her married daughter for the last twelve years. She was last seen by her family about eleven o'clock on Thursday night in her usual good health and spirits, but it was remarked that she retired to bed with singular alacrity. The following morning, when her granddaughter went with her breakfast in accordance with custom, she was unable to obtain admittance, and alarmed her father, the son-in-law of deceased, who being also unable to enter the room, and believing she was dead, or dying, at once sent for medical assistance. Mr. Robinson, surgeon, of Cumming-street, attended, and deposed at the inquest that on forcing the door he discovered the unfortunate deceased lying dead in her night dress upon the floor, horribly disembowelled. A frightful gash was in her abdomen, which she had evidently made by means of a penknife and a tableknife, and had further mangled and turn out with her hands internal parts of the body, pieces of which lay on the floor. The very remarkable nature of this horrible act induced the jury—although there were no concurrent circumstances proving aberration of mind—to come to an unanimous verdict that the wretched woman had committed suicide when in an unsound state of mind.

A DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—The following statement of the crew of the lugger Lively, of Margate, detailing the particulars of a very distressing shipwreck on the Kentish Knock sand on Friday last, and the rescue of four men, who, after four days' exposure and in the most exhausted condition, were saved from an appalling death, has been forwarded for the consideration of the National Lifeboat Institution. When the poor foreigners were landed on Margate pier on Friday night they presented a most heartrending sight, being more dead than alive, their swollen limbs and benumbed frames testifying to the great sufferings they had undergone during the previous four days. The master of the vessel had unhappily perished:—"Statement of the crew of the Lively lugger, of Margate, of seven hands, who declare—Being at sea on Friday morning, the 14th inst., in the vicinity of the Kentish Knock sand, at about daylight, we discovered a sunken wreck, with one mast standing, the wind being about E.S.E., blowing a little fresh, with a heavy swell. We, after trying with all sail to reach the wreck, found it impossible to get towards it, the tide being too strong; but, as we had neared it we fancied we discovered a flag on the masthead, which we took for a signal of distress, and seeing the dangerous situation of the crew, should they possibly have survived, in order to lose no time we got our boat out, fully manned her and proceeded, rowing with all speed, towards the spot, which we reached with great difficulty, having been obliged to cross the sand in our skiff through a heavy surf. We found four of the crew of the sunken galliot Hillechina, from Hull for Bilbao, clinging to the top in a perishing condition (having been there since Tuesday night). We succeeded in getting them on board our boat and with all speed rowed back to the lugger, where, on reaching, we provided them with such refreshment as we had, and after getting them a little round we learnt that Captain Schweing had perished from his long exposure. We then made all sail and proceeded to Margate Harbour, where we arrived about half-passed 11 at night. (Signed by) Samuel Davis, William Davis, T. Pritchard, R. Robins, John Gilbert, R. Gilbert, J. Brockman.—Margate December 15."

TRIALS FOR MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—At the Liverpool Assizes on Monday, Thomas Newnham, aged 38, was charged with the murder of his wife, in Homer-street, Liverpool, on the 18th September last. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner and his wife had lived together for some time on tolerably amicable terms; on the day of the occurrence in question there arose a quarrel between the parties, when the deceased, being drunk, was heard to use very improper language, which very much irritated her husband. In the course of the squabble the prisoner used a knife and stabbed his wife in the left side, the wound causing death. For the defence it was contended that there was no deliberate malice on the prisoner's part, and ultimately he was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.—A Norwegian seaman, named Henry Lawson, was next tried for the murder of Charles P Wallace, boatswain of the American ship Lombard. On the 22nd of August last, while the Lombard was lying in the Liverpool Docks, the prisoner went to his berth and refused to work. This led to a fight between the prisoner and the deceased, in the course of which the latter was stabbed by Lawson in the neck. The wound partially severed the windpipe, and the boatswain ultimately died on the 1st of September. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and his lordship (Mr. Justice Keating) sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A GAMEKEEPER.—One of the most deliberate and shocking attempts to murder a man which has come under our notice for some time, was committed on Saturday morning last near Sheffield. The victim in this case is William Crookes, a file-cutter, who lives in a lonely cottage in the centre of an extensive wood situated between the village of Ecclesfield and Thorpe Hesley, and which is about five or six miles from Sheffield. Crookes is also employed as assistant gamekeeper by John Jeffcock, Esq., of Coley Manor, and other gentlemen, and the cottage which he occupies is situated on the preserves which it is his duty to protect as assistant gamekeeper. The wood in which the cottage is situated is called Smithy Wood. There are no houses near to the cottage, and there are no public roads for a considerable distance. Crookes follows the trade of a file-cutter, and but little space been required for his occupation, he pursues his work at home. The block on which he cuts his files is placed close to the window in a room at the back of the house, and when at work he sits with his face towards the window, and only about a yard distant from it. On Saturday morning he rose about four o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding with his work, and about twenty minutes to five sat down at his block and commenced cutting a new file. It was then quite dark, and he had therefore not opened the shutters of the window near which he was sitting, but had a lighted candle on the window sill. At the time he was thus employed, he was being watched through a crevice in the shutter, by a man without, and before he had made much progress with his file the contents of a gun were discharged at him through the shutter. The gun appears to have been heavily loaded, and the shot took effect on the right side of Crookes' face and on the right shoulder, knocking him off his seat and injuring him very severely, if not mortally. With great presence of mind, he opened his house door and unfastened his dogs, but he was unable to do more. His wife, who was in bed, hearing the report of a gun, called to her husband to know what was the matter. He replied, "I'm shot," and she, without further hesitation, and with a degree of courage highly creditable to her, ran for assistance. She called up Mr. Inspector Ashley, of Ecclesfield, and he, accompanied by Mr. Hawthorne, a surgeon, went with all haste to the scene of the outrage. Crookes was found lying on his bed groaning piteously. The right side of his face and his right shoulder were much shattered, and he was bleeding profusely. The shot had perforated the upper part of his waistcoat, completely tearing away about two inches of the cloth, and in passing through the shirt had left a dark border, as though it had been burnt. On examining the shutter it was found that the muzzle of the gun had been placed close against it. A hole about an inch in diameter had been driven through, and both on it and on the broken window were marks of gunpowder. The window through which the shot was fired is low, and the person who fired the shot must have knelt down; and from the position in which Crookes was sitting at work, there can be very little doubt that aim was taken at his chest. The police are making every effort to discover the perpetrator of this foul crime. A man named Joseph Ibbotson, a collier, of Thorpe, has been taken into custody on the charge.

THE DERRY CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DERRY, MONDAY NIGHT.—To-morrow the "Apprentice Boys of Derry," according to custom, celebrate (if permitted) the 172d anniversary of the closing of the gates of Derry on the 7th December, 1688 (old style). I need not tell you of the ardent spirit of devoted loyalty to the British throne which characterises the inhabitants of the good "Old Warden City," the *urbs intacta* of the North; but it is right I should inform you that these olden observances have been placed, at least for the moment, in some degree of jeopardy. On Saturday last two stipendiary magistrates arrived in Derry, it is said, with authority to suppress any attempt at celebrating the events which resulted in the defeat of the Second James, established the Hanoverian dynasty on the throne of these realms, and secured all the privileges which we now enjoy. One of these gentlemen is Mr. Coulson, R.M., of Omagh; the second is Mr. Hunt, R.M., of Ballymena. These gentlemen were quickly followed by two troops of the 3d Light Dragoons, from Dundalk, under Captain Hobson; a detachment of the 86th foot, from Newry, commanded by Colonel Stewart; and Deputy Inspector-General Wood, with a large force of constabulary, amounting to between three and four hundred men.

Naturally the influx of such a large display of physical force created great astonishment among the citizens, as formerly the anniversaries were celebrated most peacefully, with perfect good feeling among all classes of the inhabitants, and without any extraneous aid from the military authorities.

As an evidence of the good feeling of all classes here I may state that at every celebration the Roman Catholics relish the enjoyments of the day as keenly as their Protestant neighbours. The reason alleged for the present proceedings on the part of the authorities at Dublin Castle is that intelligence had reached them to the effect that large numbers of Orangemen had been "warned" into town to assist at the celebration, and that a counter demonstration was intended by the Ribbonmen of the county Donegal; while others, of the Ultramontane faction here, assert that owing to the passing of the Party Emblems Act of last session, all such displays as those of the Apprentice Boys were contrary to law. Now, with reference to the first matter, the Apprentice Boys have published an official contradiction of the statement that they had "warned" any parties into town for the occasion; and this is perfectly correct. The Apprentices of Derry have ever been most anxious to keep their body separate, distinctive, and as instituted solely for the purpose of keeping alive the memory and heroic achievements of their ancestors. With regard to the second statement, the Apprentice Boys maintain that theirs is no "party" banner. Their flag is crimson, the same colours which their forefathers hoisted on the roof of the old cathedral as a signal to the vessels in the distant Lough bound for the relief of the beleagured city; and, further, that the fact of a Roman Catholic bishop, his clergy, and people, having joined in these celebrations, is proof that the observances of the Apprentice Boys were not considered to bear a "party" aspect.

Up to the present hour (ten o'clock p.m.) nothing decisive is known as to what shall happen to-morrow. Magistrates and Apprentice Boys alike keep "a close mouth." Rumours I need not trouble you with, but the following circumstance, just transpired, is regarded as *most significant*, the parties *in re* considered. Mr. Lyle, late Master in Chancery, now by favour of the Whigs Lieutenant of county Derry, is stopping at the palace with Bishop Higgin, who, on a late occasion, signalised himself by an attempt to remove the crimson banner of the city of Derry from the roof of the Cathedral Church of St. Columb. That attempt, as you are aware, failed; but the circumstance may aid in unravelling what follows. This evening Mr. Lyle called on the Rev. W. M. Beresford, senior curate of the Cathedral, who, in the absence of Dean Tighe, preaches to the Apprentice Boys to-morrow the anniversary sermon. On seeing Mr. Beresford, Mr. Lyle first very politely requested, and then insisted, that the rev. gentleman should make an information to the effect that the hoisting of a crimson flag on the Cathedral next day would lead to a breach of the peace—in order, of course, to afford a pretext for its being removed by force. Mr. Beresford, as well became him, instantly rejected the insulting overture; and the result is, that Mr. Lyle had to retire, less they desired information; but he is reported to have uttered some hints as to Mr. Beresford's hopes of church preferment. The affair has created a strong feeling among the Protestant community, and statements by no means complimentary to lieutenant or bishop are freely circulated. The above is authentic, but to-morrow will tell its own tale.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.—Long before day the citizens were aroused by the trolling of the Cathedral joybells, playing a number of popular airs, such as "God Save the Queen," "Derry Walls," "Auld Lang Syne," "Cheer Boys, Cheer," &c., &c. A crimson banner, with the talismanic figures, "1688," waved from Walker's testimonial; a second from the roof of the venerable Cathedral and a third, bearing the Royal and City Arms, from Corporation-hall. A colossal effigy of "Lundy, the traitor," was suspended in air at the feet of George Walker, and the flag of the Hon. the Irish Society was to be seen in the South-West Bastion. The flags were saluted by discharges of artillery from the walls and shipping. The cavalry and police were posted in various places through the town, but their services were not required, as not the slightest disturbance took place. At eleven o'clock the Apprentice Boys marched to the Cathedral from Corporation Hall, headed by the officers of the respective clubs. The "Boys" wore the usual medals and decorations peculiar to the institution. The fabrications relative to large numbers of Orangemen being warned into town proved, as I well knew, to be false, as not more than twenty or thirty strangers joined in the procession, which was most respectable. As I close this dispatch, Mr. Beresford is preaching to a crowded church. Lundy will be burned at three o'clock, after which there will be a grand display of fireworks in the Diamond, and the proceedings will terminate with a soiree in Corporation Hall in the evening. I feel confident that the enemies of the Apprentice Boys will be much chagrined at the features of this day's celebration of the ever-memorable shutting of the gates of Derry.

[We are happy to be enabled to add, that the innocent and patriotic celebration in question closed without any breach of the peace, notwithstanding the irritating officiousness of a Stipendiary, who sought to enhance the value of his presence by "remonstrating" against the commonplace expression of rejoicing indicated by a salvo of blank cartridges.]

This morning the papers contain the preliminary reports, and a letter from Sir Leopold M'Clintock to Sir Charles Bright, giving a very favourable opinion of the proposed route for the cable.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Carroll v. Hughes.

Mr. Thompson opened the pleadings, and

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case. The action was brought to recover damages as well for certain injuries which the plaintiff alleged he had sustained by reason of the breach of duty and negligence of the defendant, as also to recover damages for breach of contract. There were as many as twenty-one issues to go before the jury, but the facts of the case are shortly these. It appears that the plaintiff is an operative fancy biscuit maker, who, together with the defendant—the well-known master baker—had carried on business in the town of Belfast. The plaintiff had left that place and gone over to Liverpool, where he continued to carry on his trade for some years, and Mr. Hughes, knowing him to be a skilful man in his business, went over to Liverpool, and made a proposal to him to come with his family to Belfast, where he held out to him a prospect of realising £10 a week. Accordingly Carroll made arrangements for the sale of his furniture and effects, and ultimately came to Belfast, on the understanding that he was to receive 25s a week for the first month, and £1 10s afterwards, with 10 per cent. upon the profits. He gave up his business in Liverpool, and came to Belfast with his family. Upon the 13th January, 1859, the plaintiff, while working in the defendant's mill, met with the accident complained of in the declaration. The learned counsel here remarked that it was the duty of every master who employed a servant in or about machinery or dangerous works of any kind to provide adequate fences, and take care that such machinery was perfect, and if, by reason of his neglect to do so, his servant should lose a limb or his life, it was but reasonable that the survivor should be compensated. This had not been done in the present case, but, on the contrary, when the plaintiff had lost two of his fingers and the thumb of his right hand, the defendant allowed his family only 15s a week, and in a very short time afterwards discharged him unceremoniously. The machine in question was worked in this way. It was of cylindrical shape, standing 18 feet high; the raw material was put down at the top, and then mangled together until it came off in dough, to which it had been blended by the revolutions of the machinery. At the end there had been a sort of door or aperture which, in the lapse of time, was altered into a larger hole in the lower part of the machine, so as to assist the plaintiff and accelerate him in working. Through this aperture a portion of the internal machinery protruded. It being the duty of the plaintiff to stand at this hole and throw flour on the mass as it came out, he was so occupied on the 13th of January; he had turned out as many as three hundred pounds of biscuit that morning before nine o'clock, and was still proceeding with his labour when his hand was suddenly caught in the machine, and two of his fingers were at once taken off and his thumb terribly crushed. For a moment he was insensible, but the intense pain awakened him to a sense of his position, and he went immediately to the hospital, where the thumb was amputated. He remained in hospital for a fortnight; and when he found himself capable of leaving he returned to the mill for the purpose of overseeing the operations carried on, being himself unable as yet to work. The defendant did not, however, pay him the usual salary, but continued his wages at 15s a week. To this the plaintiff objected, and Mr. Hughes told him if he wished to earn the 30s a week he should take the full work upon him, and do away with the services of the man who was acting in his place. The plaintiff found it impossible to do so, and, in a short time, was given a week's notice, and informed by Mr. Hughes that he might leave his establishment at the end of that time. It was under these circumstances that the present action was brought to recover damages for the injuries he had received, and for the alleged breach of contract on the part of Hughes in discharging him. It was alleged by plaintiff, that he was never cautioned properly about the danger of this machine, and that the injury to plaintiff was owing to the neglect of the defendant in not having the machinery sufficiently guarded. A wire screen in front of the aperture through which the dough was expelled would have ensured safety, and would not have interfered with the efficient performance of the work. The learned counsel, in the course of his address, cited cases to show that it was the duty of the employer to secure the safety of persons in his employment, by reasonable means, from danger to which their duties exposed them. Plaintiff said the defendant's trade considerably and continuously increased after the plaintiff came to work for him. The dismissal was occasioned by disputing about the amount of work to be done by plaintiff, and the amount of wages he should receive.

The plaintiff was examined by Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., and bore out the statement of the learned counsel.

Medical testimony was given as to the character of the wounds sustained by Carroll.

The plaintiff's case having closed,

The Solicitor-General called on the court to nonsuit the plaintiff on legal grounds, but

His Lordship declined to do so.

The Solicitor-General then proceeded to open the defence, which was in substance a denial of the right of plaintiff to recover either for wages or share of profits, and that the defendant was entitled to dismiss plaintiff on a week's notice. As to the accident, that all reasonable and admissible means of protection were adopted by defendant in relation to the machinery, and that the accident was altogether owing to plaintiff's own default; that the plaintiff had had ample opportunity of judging of the risk he ran in working at the mill; and that his remaining in the service of the defendant was voluntary on his part.

At the close of the learned Solicitor-General's statement, the court adjourned to this (Wednesday) morning.

Plaintiff's counsel—Messrs. Macdonogh, Q.C., Rollestone, Q.C., and Thompson. Defendant's counsel—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Hamill.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Justice Ball sat yesterday in the Nisi Prius Court to hear motions for the law courts. No business of an important character was transacted.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re A. M'Manus.

The bankrupt had been a trader in Enniskillen. He surrendered on Friday last. The meeting was for the appointment of an assignee.

Mr. M. Larkin appeared for a number of Dublin creditors, and objected to the appointment of Mr. Keys, of Enniskillen, as assignee.

Mr. Geoghegan proposed, in place of Mr. Keys, Mr. Asken Morrison, the holder of a bill of the bankrupt for £20.

Mr. Larkin said he would object to the proof of this bill, on the ground that it was dated 7th January, 1860, previous to an arrangement which the bankrupt had entered into with his creditors.

His Lordship allowed the proof, and appointed Mr. Morrison the assignee.

In re D. Andrews.

This was a meeting for final examination.

Mr. Levy and Mr. Parsons appeared for the opposing creditors, and Dr. Seeds, with Mr. M'Kenny, for the bankrupt.

Mr. Levy said that as no schedule had been lodged he had a motion in the case.

Dr. Seeds said that there was no necessity for a schedule, as the bankrupt had no property. A deed, by which he assigned his property, had been signed by all the creditors except Mr. Levy's, at whose suit the bankrupt was put in prison in Belfast. He obtained his discharge as an insolvent, and they then made him a bankrupt.

His Lordship directed that the schedule should be filed before the 1st January, and dismissed the motion.

In re W. Marchant.

The bankrupt had been an ironmonger in Baggot-street. The meeting was for proof of debts and choice of assignee.

Mr. Thomas Kelly, of Killucan, was appointed trade assignee.

Mr. Bloomfield appeared for a creditor.

Mr. Henry Brownrigg appeared for the trade assignee.

In re C. K. Mayer.

The meeting in this case was for composition under the 149th section. A previous offer of composition had been made by the bankrupt before Judge Berwick, which failed. The facts of the case are familiar to the public, having been frequently before the court. Mr. Mayer was an extensive grocer and tea dealer in Dame-street.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Larkin, on behalf of the bankrupt, stated that a new offer of composition was now made, viz.:—ten shillings in the pound, payable in cash within two months, the payment to be secured.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., on behalf of the assignees, instructed by Mr. Stuart, said they did not take any part in opposing the present offer of composition. The bankruptcy took place on the 27th July last. The admitted debts were £5,808; but there was a difference between the official assignee and Mr. Bloomfield, who appeared for creditors as to the present value of the estate, and whether it would pay the composition offered. The official assignee said that the estate if sold now would realise between nine and ten shillings in the pound. If the question of the passing of the final examination should be gone into, there were matters in the conduct of the bankrupt which would have to be brought before the court.

His Lordship said if it was shown to him that the conduct of the trader was such that his final examination ought not to be allowed to pass, the court, might not in its discretion, permit the composition.

Mr. Heron said Judge Berwick had the whole conduct of the bankrupt in the course of his trading before him, and he did not see anything in it to refuse to entertain the composition meeting.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., stated that when the case was before Judge Berwick, his lordship said, upon a review of the bankrupt's trading, it was quite plain he had conducted himself properly, until, prior to his bankruptcy, he had got into bad company.

The votes of a large number of creditors, represented by Mr. Larkin, were then taken in favour of the composition, and the statutable majority was found in favour of it.

Mr. Bloomfield, on behalf of a dissenting minority, said he did not waive their right of making a case against the bankrupt of misconduct.

A second meeting to consider whether the present composition should be further confirmed was then fixed.

In re J. Kelly.

The bankrupt was an extensive builder, carrying on business at Ballymahon, county Longford. The meeting was for the final examination of the bankrupt and the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Smith, instructed by Mr. R. J. Graves, appeared for the assignees.

Mr. P. Martin, instructed by Messrs. D. and T. Fitzgerald, appeared for the Messrs. J. Martin, creditors, and Mr. Levy, with Mr. M'Nally, appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. Smith said it was necessary to examine the bankrupt respecting an assignment made by him to the Messrs. Martin, timber merchants of the North Wall, of a contract with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the building of the parish church of Lanesboro', county Longford, and another with the Town Commissioners, for flagging portion of the town of Longford.

The Bankrupt was examined at considerable length, and deposed he had dealings with the Messrs. Martin for the last three or four years; he had other contracts for which the Messrs. Martin supplied him with materials; he dealt with them for materials when he got the contract from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; he began to fall short of payments about twelve months ago, and the Messrs. Martin then gave materials on credit; in January or February last they asked him for the first time to give some security to them for his debt; the bankrupt then put his name to the letter of assignment; he did not disclose the fact of his having done so to any of his other creditors; when he signed it he was afraid the Messrs. Martin would come down upon him for the debt; he considered he would have been able to meet his liabilities if he had a good season; he was embarrassed, but he was trying to carry on his trade honestly against adverse circumstances; the fact of the assignment was first communicated to his creditors through the black list, and almost everyone in Longford to whom he owed a shilling then came down upon him; they said they should get their own, and they processed him at quarter sessions; this was substantially the immediate cause of his bankruptcy. The bankrupt was further examined in reference to a bill of £195, which was in the hands of the Messrs. Martin, and which he stated had been accepted by a Mr. Henry Longworth in his own avenue. Mr. Longworth was examined, and denied this. The final examination was adjourned.

In re W. Walker.

The bankrupt was a cabinetmaker in Belfast, and the meeting was for the examination of witnesses, with a view to the discovery of property. Several witnesses were examined, and, amongst others, the auctioneer, who sold a quantity of property belonging to the bankrupt, with a view of discovering whether, as alleged by the bankrupt, he had retained any of the proceeds of the sale. This statement he denied, and there was very great contradictory swearing between the parties.

In re Michael Walsh.

The bankrupt carried on the business of miller and corn merchant at Drogheda. The meeting was for examination of witnesses relative to the discovery of property alleged to have been concealed.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. D. and T. Fitzgerald appeared for the assignees.

The court rose at six o'clock.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

ITALY.

ROME, DEC. 16.—The death of Cardinal Gande is announced.

A consistory will be held on Monday next, when the Pope will address an allocution to the cardinals. Several bishops, three of whom are suburban, have been appointed. Benevento is lost to the holy see. Reactionary movements have taken place in several places in the marsh provinces, and in Umbria. The Pontifical Zouaves have re-entered Rome. General Latour has left for Paris on a special mission from Francis II. to the Emperor Napoleon.

INTERFERENCE OF NAPOLEON AT GAETA.

It is said in the Italian correspondence of the *Daily News* that the resistance of Gaeta, was connected with a plan laid at Rome and that the Emperor Napoleon was determined to bring affairs to an end.

FRANCE.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree reducing the number of officials in the Imperial Court of Rennes and Poictiers, and augmenting the number of tribunal judges in some towns, and diminishing them in others.

The same journal also publishes a decree, suppressing the prohibition against the export from Algeria of barks for tanning purposes.

AUSTRALIA.

Most important discoveries of fruitful territory have been made in the interior of Australia.

NEW ZEALAND.

The accounts from New Zealand state that, up to Oct. 12th, nothing had been done to eradicate the contempt which the natives have conceived for the Queen's troops.

MAIL NEWS.

A desire has been expressed that the next outgoing India mail should be postponed from the 26th to the 27th instant, the letters by the China mail, with dates from Pekin to 30th or 31st Oct., four days after the conclusion of peace, being expected to arrive on that day, so as to admit of answers being dispatched.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

MALTA, DEC. 15.—The Bombay mail of 25th ultimo arrived here this morning, and left at 2 p.m. for Marseilles.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

At the Privy Council at Windsor Castle, yesterday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 3rd January until the 5th February, and a proclamation was issued summoning Parliament to meet for the dispatch of business on 5th February.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland have declined a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., and also an extraordinary dividend of £1 10s per £100 share, and 12s per £10 share.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The suspension has been announced of Mr. H. Schrœder, of St. George's-in-the-East, sugar refiner, for about £20,000.

THE TEA MARKET.

The China news has not had any immediate effect upon the tea market. Notwithstanding the war, the exports have been large. The trade, however, is in a very depressed condition, and it has been so for some time past. Purchases could be induced by lowering quotations.

RAILWAY MARKET.

In the *Times'* report of yesterday's Railway market it is stated that the South-Eastern has improved nearly 1½ per cent., on the expectation that the abolition of passports for English subjects in France will give a great stimulus to Continental travelling. Sheffield advanced more than 3 per cent.; North British 1 per cent.; and York and North Midland ½. Other stocks were about ¼ to ⅜ per cent. higher. Great Northern rather flat. The closing prices were not equal to those at one period of the day. A renewed inquiry for Grand Trunk of Canada. American Shares flat.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHUTTING OF THE GATES OF DERRY—THIS DAY.

LONDONDERRY, 1 O'CLOCK.—Everything quiet up to this hour. Crimson flags are flying from the usual place, and the effigy of Lundy is suspended from Walker's Monument for conflagration in the afternoon. No firing of cannon has yet taken place. Troops are posted at convenient stations to act if necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Daily News* says, that private telegrams from St. Petersburg do not afford hopes of any more prisoners being recovered from the Chinese.

The *Chronicle* professes to doubt the authenticity of the reported peace with China, on the ground that a Russian post could not reach St. Petersburg in 35 days from Pekin. No account is taken of the railway from Moscow, or the telegraph. The *Times* and other journals, as well as the Government, treat the news as perfectly authentic.

The *Times*, in a leader, praises the conduct of Lord Elgin, who has by firm policy, in three weeks, put an end to the war in China.

The installation of the Duke of Newcastle, as Knight of the Garter, took place at Windsor, yesterday. The Queen, assisted by the Prince Consort, buckled on the garter. The ribbon was passed over the Duke's left shoulder by the Queen assisted by the Prince of Wales. The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening to the Knights of the Order.

The 250th anniversary of the Hon. Artillery Company was celebrated, last night, by a dinner which was attended by from 600 to 700 of the corps.

Irish Fairs.

KEADY (COUNTY ARMAGH) FAIR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEC. 18.—This Christmas fair was a remarkably good one. There was a large supply of horned cattle, which sold well at a good figure. Beeves were numerous, and in good demand at from 50s to 60s per cwt; coarse do brought from 40s; stores, dry cows, and strippers, went in fair proportions, and sold very well. Milking cows, and cows in calf, were numerous, and brought from £10 to £15 per head. There was a very good sheep fair, which was well attended. Sheep, according to quality, brought from 35s to 50s each. Mutton rated at from 5½d to 7d per lb. A large supply appeared in the pig department. Buying was carried on briskly at from 56s to 60s per cwt. There were a good many horses which sold well.

TUAM FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DECEMBER 16.—The great Christmas fair of this town was held on yesterday, and was, as usual, a very large, and in many respects, a good fair. The supply of black cattle and sheep was not so very large, but the falling off in this quality of stock was more than compensated by the enormous number of bacon pigs. In the sheep and cattle fair the demand was both brisk and good, and prices somewhat advanced. Springers were in great demand, and sold at prices varying from £6 10s to £12. Bacon pigs fetched 50s to 51s 6d per cwt. Several large pigs brought from £11 to £13. Mr. Carr, of Tuam, got £13 10s for an immense porker of his. The horse fair was badly supplied, and but little business was done in that line. All day long trains have been hourly leaving the terminus, freighted with live stock; and, on the whole, the fair was a capital one for buyers and sellers.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Sto now ready for inspection.

DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Gold Watches, engaged good timekeepers, at £4 each.
Silver do. do. ... ... £2 each.
An endless variety of Gold Jewellery, suited for Presents comprising
Lockets, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.
A visit to my establishment will convince intending purchasers of the great advantages I offer, both in quality and cheapness.
CHARLES MAYFIELD, 5, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite Messrs. Forrest and Son's.)

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EDWARD MELMER,
89, GRAFTON-STREET,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silversmith.
Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect E. M.'s superior stock of first-class Goods—Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.

LORD BROUGHAM ON THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—To his work on "The British Constitution, its History, Structure, and Functions," Lord Brougham has prefixed the following dedication:—

"TO THE QUEEN.

"Madam,—I presume to lay at your Majesty's feet a work, the result of many years' diligent study, much calm reflection, and a long life's experience. It professes to record facts, institute comparisons, draw conclusions, and expound principles, often too little considered in this country by those who enjoy the inestimable blessings of our political system; and little understood in other countries by those who are endeavouring to naturalise it among themselves, and for whose success the wishes of all must be more hearty than their hopes can be sanguine. The subject of the book, 'The British Constitution,' has a natural connection with your Majesty's auspicious reign, which is not more adorned by the domestic virtues of the Sovereign than by the strictly constitutional exercise of her high office, redounding to the security of the Crown, the true glory of the Monarch, and the happiness of the people. Entirely joining with all my fellow-citizens in feelings of gratitude towards such a ruler, I have individually a deep sense of the kindness with which your Majesty has graciously extended the honours formerly bestowed, the reasons assigned for that favour, and the precedents followed in granting it.

"With these sentiments of humble attachment and respect—I am, your Majesty's most faithful subject, and most dutiful servant,

"BROUGHAM.

"Brougham, Dec. 11, 1860."

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuesday Evening.

On Monday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an accident occurred to a young girl, about nineteen years of age, named Ellen Greer, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that she had been a servant, and having been for some time past out of a situation she became perfectly destitute, and on the night alluded to, in company with another female, took shelter in an unfurnished house in Clarendon-avenue. While walking across the rafters to a portion of the building which she thought would be most suitable as a resting-place her foot slipped, and she was precipitated into the apartment below. On hearing the cries of the unfortunate girl, the police-constable who was on duty in the neighbourhood proceeded to the building and found her in a very helpless position, her companion having fled away. The constable, having got further assistance, had her conveyed to Baggot-street Hospital, where, after medical examination, it was found that one of her arms was broken, and that her spine was also much injured.

BLACKROCK IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning a meeting of the Blackrock Township Commissioners was held in their boardroom, in the dispensary, Rochhill, Blackrock—

THOMAS DIXON, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The other commissioners present were—Messrs. Alma, Kelly, Stormont, Wallnutt, Richardson, M'Nally, Scully, Rafferty, Kernaghan, Ormsby, and Magrath.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and confirmed, in reference to the rate struck by the commissioners, it was moved by Mr. Ormsby, and seconded by Mr. Kelly—

Resolved—"That a rate of sixpence in the pound be duly assessed on the rateable property within the township of Blackrock, and that our clerk do publish the same, in the following form, by placard and advertisement, pursuant to the act:—

"Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854.—Township of Blackrock.

"Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Blackrock have made a rate of 6d in the pound on the rateable property within the above township, pursuant to said act, and that the said rate will become payable on and after the 18th day of January, 1861, and will henceforward, together with the estimate of expenses to be incurred during the ensuing year, be open to inspection of ratepayers each day, at the office of the clerk, at Rockhill House, Blackrock.—(By order) THOMAS OWEN, Clerk.—Dated this 18th day of December."

The Chairman said that as the Dundrum Sessions would be held early in the next year, the board ought to consider what improvements connected with Blackrock it would be necessary to obtain presentments for.

Mr. Alma said that he had been considering the question, and would direct their attention to those matters for which it would be most desirable to have presentments passed at the next session; and, first, he would mention the filling up of the portion of waste ground that lies at the rere of Dr. Wilkinson's house, and the clearing away of those cabins which lie in close proximity to it; secondly, the levelling of the dangerous pathway on the back road; and, thirdly, the enclosing a portion of the river which runs through the town with a wall, and having a pipe in the wall leading from the river, from which the inhabitants might be supplied with water.

Mr. Kelly thought the matters brought forward by Mr. Alma to be of great importance, and that if they [illegible] be effected without inconvenience or prejudice to [illegible] of the inhabitants to be most desirable.

[illegible] said he had frequently known these

The Chairman [illegible] brought under the consideration of improvements to [illegible] Dundrum Sessions without any the magistrates at the [illegible] beneficial result taking [illegible] clearing away of those

Mr. Alma—I brought [illegible] two or three occasions cabins before them myself on [illegible] of the transaction without success.

Chairman—An action might arise [illegible] it; in fact the magistrates would not sanction [illegible] at road sessions. It is quite chimerical to think of having it done [illegible] sessions. This board has the power of dealing [illegible] the matter if it had the means, but the grand jury will not interfere.

Mr. Alma—When life is in danger, the grand jury will take steps to prevent its occurrence.

Mr. Scully suggested that railings and steps should be placed along the pathway in the same manner as it had been at one time in Great Britain-street, Dublin.

Mr. Alma—I was suggesting the planning of a railing along that pathway to Mr. Frith, the county surveyor, and he entirely ignored the idea, stating that it might be attended with a considerable degree of danger, both to passengers and to horses travelling along that road.

Mr. Wallnutt said that he felt bound to oppose such a measure as the one under contemplation, inasmuch as that it would beggar a number of neighbours whose families at present resided in their cabins.

Mr. Scully said that in Dublin many parties considered it a most fortunate event to have their houses thrown down by the Corporation for the purpose of effecting improvements, inasmuch as they always received a considerable amount of money as compensation. If those houses were thrown down, the tenants would receive ample compensation.

Mr. Kelly quite agreed with Mr. Alma in his view respecting the improvements, which, however, he would not do if he could think, with Mr. Wallnutt, that the parties at present living on the premises would be thereby injured. He had no doubt that they would receive a rightful compensation.

After some further discussion, it was moved by Mr Kelly, seconded by Mr. Scully—"That the following committee be requested to inspect the township, for the purpose of suggesting such presentments as are calculated to improve the same:—Messrs. Alma, Richardson, Wallnutt, M'Nally, and Stormont."

Mr. Stormont having directed the attention of the board to the insufficient supply of water in the fountains opposite Mr. Scully's house, it was agreed that Messrs. Stormont and Scully should consider the best mode of procuring a constant supply in both fountains, and report thereon on next board day.

With regard to the lighting of the lamps in the town, Mr. Wallnutt was instructed to have all the repairs effected that were incidental to their being lighted at once.

In reference to the additional lamps required in the township, it was moved by Mr. Kelly—"That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee for the purpose of considering how far and how soon, consistently with the township, new lamps and pumps can be provided for the use of the township, and report the result of their proceedings to the Commissioners as soon as convenient:—Messrs. Dixon, Stormont, Richardson, Wallnutt, and Alma."

Mr. Alma seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

An account was laid before the board from Mr. Cope, the Poor Law Clerk of the Rathdown Union, claiming the sum of three guineas, together with travelling expenses, for attendance on the commissioners.

The Board doubted that its consideration should be postponed until the next day of meeting.

The Chairman then read a letter from Mr. Gahan, the landlord of the house used as a dispensary, in which the commissioners meet, requesting them to pay to him the annual sum of £8 as rent. It was decided that the claim should not be entertained, inasmuch as that the commissioners occupied the apartment with the sanction of the dispensary committee, who were Mr. Gahan's tenants, and from whom he received the rent, for the unqualified use of the premises.

The Chairman said that with regard to cleansing the town, they should see that the contractor fulfilled his duties fully and kept the Main-street perfectly free from any accumulation of filth; but he thought it would be necessary for them to procure the use of a cart, in order to remove, at least once a week, any rubbish that might accumulate in the lanes or alleys in the town.

Mr Stormont called attention to a slaughter-house in Gayner-avenue, which, he stated, was a great nuisance to the neighbourhood on account of the filthy condition in which it was kept.

Mr. M'Nally said that before the board would take any further notice of it he would call on the proprietor and request him to have it cleared, and at the same time intimate to him the feeling the commissioners entertained with regard to it.

The meeting was then adjourned until next Tuesday week.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning, Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

William O'Neill, a cardriver, residing at Blackrock, was brought up in custody of the police, and charged with having been drunk while in charge of a horse and cabriolet at Blackrock on the previous evening.—His worship ordered him to pay a fine of 2s 6d.

THE WALDENSES.—A numerously attended meeting was held last evening in Rathmines Old Schoolhouse, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. Mr. Pendleton, late British Chaplain at Monte Video, relative to the Waldensian new settlement in South America. The rev. gentleman went into the early history of these interesting people, showing how they had always adhered to the truths of Christianity, and had suffered much persecution in order to maintain their principles whole and undefiled. They have now got freedom of conscience in countries where they had previously been persecuted, and now was a favourable opportunity for Christians of all denominations to come forward and help them. There was a collection after the meeting.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland—Patron his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin). A private lecture on the subject of "Christian Sympathy and Christian Usefulness" will be delivered by the Rev. Mervyn Archdall, before this association, on Wednesday evening next, at eight o'clock, in Westland-row. Open to members.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE FRENCH CHURCH, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.—An instance of the awful uncertainty of human life occurred in the French Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, on Saturday. Dr. Isaac Jollit, one of the deacons of the church, was in the vestry, when he staggered and fell, and on being lifted up was found to be quite dead. Mr. Walford, surgeon, of Aldersgate-street, was called in immediately, but his services were of no avail. Disease of the heart is the supposed cause of death. The deceased was between 60 and 70 years of age.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Erysipelas, cancer, ulcers, gomorrhoids, or piles, boils, and prickly heat are treated with [illegible] success by this mild yet penetrating unguent. The [illegible] consumption of these remedies in India and throughout the East is a [illegible] of their excellence [illegible] They would not be in such demand in [illegible] if they had not been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Few internal or external diseases [illegible] their joint influence; whilst the Ointment [illegible] remedies outward complaints, the Pills by purifying the blood [illegible] moving indigestion, and stimulating the [illegible] out from the system those [illegible] erysipelas and its [illegible].

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DEC. 17.—The *Journal du Havre* mentions that as the Channel Islands are not included in the Anglo-French treaty, the Director-General of the French Customs has granted to the Jersey traders the privilege of importing their goods into France, subject to the same conditions as if they came from England.

An Imperial decree has just appeared increasing the rights of authors and composers of works which have appeared at the Opera. Formerly these rights decreased after forty representations, but now they are fixed permanently at 10%.

A new expedition is about to be despatched from Germany under the direction of Baron de Henglin to renew the search for Doctor Vogel, though it is feared there will not succeed in finding the doctor alive. Still hopes are entertained of ascertaining something certain and conclusive as to his fate, and, perhaps, securing his papers and manuscripts, which would be most valuable as the part of the country he explored has never been visited by any other European. Baron Henglin and his companions purpose searching the country between the Nile and Lake Tsad into the very centre of the non-explored part of Africa. Subscriptions are being raised all over Germany to defray the expenses of this expedition, which it is thought will be about 20,000 thalers.

The twentieth volume of Thiers' history has appeared. He originally intended breaking off at the abdication of Napoleon at Fontainbleau, but he now intends continuing to the battle of Waterloo. I wonder what version he will give us of that event.

A curious picture has just been purchased for the Louvre, for 13,500f.; it is by Hans Mesling. The subject is the Resurrection, and at each side there are, as it were, two shutters, on one of which is painted the Ascension, and on the other St. Sebastian the Martyr. When these shutters are closed, the centre picture is completely hidden from view.

I hear Baron Rothschild has purchased the Hotel d'Albe, in the Champs Elysees, which has been in the market since the death of the poor Duchess d'Albe.

As the season for *etrennes*, or, as they are called in English, Christmas boxes, approaches, the papers here are filled with advertisements from the different shops, pointing out how appropriate their particular articles are for gifts. I saw one to-day, which amused me particularly—it was that of a librarian, who offers Guillemons directory of political economy, as the most *recherché* present a friend can offer to another.

The long continuance of rain in the South of France has overflowed all the rivers, and flooded the country to a considerable distance. The *Messager de Midi* says that on Friday and Saturday the town of Villeneuve was so flooded, the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge in the upper storeys of their houses.

There is a farmer at Limagne who has long been the envy of his neighbours, owing to the unaccountable way in which his poultry latters, and those that live in the house, increase during summer and winter. At last the secret has been discovered, and as it has succeeded so well with him, perhaps your country readers would like to hear it also. The whole thing consists in a particular diet which he prepares in the following way:—He takes a measure of the hulls of flaxseed, which he puts to dry in a moderately warm oven, after which he throughs them like grain and puts them in a bucket of boiling water, and then adds a measure of bran and a measure of acorn flour, all of which he mixes together into a kind of paste. The good effect of this food on fowl is said to be surprising.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—I don't attribute the new *brochure* recommending the sale of Venetia to any higher handicraft than its intrinsic cowardice suggest, though considerable importance is given it here. In it the whole of Louis Napoleon's acknowledged writings not one syllable of censure is discoverable passed on any act of the first Bonaparte (an Ottoman never hints that Mahomet could have done wrong); but here we have the Treaty of Campo Formio, by which that inseparable republic was bargained away in consideration of Austria recognising for the first time a republic in France, stigmatised as a swindle, which, indeed, it truly was. Citizen and General Bonaparte had his own object in this abrupt close of the war, fearing, with some reason, that his rival Moreau would reach Vienna before him.

It is curious to mark how all retrograde journals here and elsewhere wax angry at the very idea of this peaceful solution of the imbroglio, much like the Irish attorney's alarm on hearing that "a compromise has just broken out!" To keep Italy divided and weak is the main point with these philanthropists, and they are suddenly seized with a horror of parting with birthrights for filthy lucre, and so forth. *L'Union* is downright insolent, and compares Victor Emmanuel to Louis Napoleon to the two corporals of the Prætorian Guard Tacitus talks of, who for a round sum undertook to sell the Roman Empire. *Duo manipulares susceperunt imperium et perdiderunt*; *duo tubicines tulerunt*;—the slight difference being that one of these corporals replenishes not his own, but the Kaiser's empty pocket, by the transaction.

Le Siecle continues outspoken on the disastrous policy of keeping the French squadron off Gaeta, like a wolf in the manger. It aptly put the case by supposing Charles X. holding out at Toulon when shaken off by the whole country, and England helping him to keep his footing there by a fleet in the offing, while clerical and other emissaries availed themselves of this evil protectorate for sowing confusion in the south of France, and impeding all tranquility or settlement in the national territory. No terms could be too strong in reprobation of such a diabolical scheme of annoyance.

The decree in this morning's *Moniteur* abolishing passports in favour of British visiters to France, will strike a chord meant to vibrate harmoniously on your side of the Channel; especially when it is known that the Empress Eugenie has got the credit of hastening a long determined step, and that this is her acknowledgment of the cordiality she has met with from all classes of society while over the water. But it is also a blow to all the antiquated restrictions of Continental Europe, and its worn-out dynasties will truly infer that "a new comer has got among us."

It is to be hoped that Persigny will prosecute his studies while in London on the liberties of the British press, and recommend on his return the abolition of passports from the gangway under La Guerroniere for each English journal on admission into France, it being a daily subject of anxiety and annoyance here to every subscriber, whose paper undergoes examination by these Jacks in office, previous to delivery; and as I am on the topic, I may properly caution the managers of the *Illustrated News* in the matter of their annual Christmas extra number, which has such additional circulation at home as well as abroad. Last year, to my knowledge, a Paris newsvender, on fair speculation, invested his cash in an order for 80 copies more than his ordinary venture, but unluckily there was some paragram objected to by La Guerroniere's lot, and the whole issue was bagged by them (for their own perquisite), while the honest trader and his customers were victimised.

The Emperor has just nominated to four of the vacant see eminent clergymen in every respect, and not less so from being staunch Gallican divines. One of them, Abbe Ravinet, Vicar-General of Paris, was by the side of the late martyr Archbishop Affre, on the barricades, where he confronted death for peace sake, and Ravinet's hat was riddled by two musket balls. Napoleon III. has done his duty; I'io may do what suits him.

The Pope has issued, with the decorative crosses for the officers of the late Irish battalion, a kind of order of the day, in which he states what is not correct in a military sense—viz., that Lamoriciere's army was perfectly able to cope with that of the "Subalpine enemy" (*Subalpinus hostis*), had not the latter taken it by surprise and treachery. Among the decorated the by surprise and treachery. Among the decorated the Austrian officer O'Malmey (of Cork) is foremost, but Captain Howley, late of the 10th, and Captain O'Carrol, Captain Howley, late of the 10th, and Captain O'Carrol, Captain Howley, late of the 10th, and Captain O'Carrol, who was also in the British service, are both designedly passed over. The medal has a cross turned upside down, which has set soffiers perpetrating their usual sarcasms.

The following communication is dated Paris, Sunday, evening:—

It would be ungracious, as well as unfair, not to give the Emperor all the credit he deserves for the sensible step he has just taken in abolishing the passport nuisance between England and France. Henceforth the British traveller can travel from Cornhill to Cairo, the British traveller can travel from Cornhill to Cairo, the British traveller can travel from Cornhill to Cairo, without being in the slightest degree *vis* Marseilles, without being in the slightest degree *vis* Marseilles, without being in the slightest degree *vis* Marseilles, without being in the slightest degree molested by the request of that troublesome "certificate of origin." No longer will he miss the boat or the train whilst waiting for the indispensable *visa* and *permis d'embarquement*. The immunity, however, is to be confined to subjects of her Britannic Majesty. They will be enabled, not only to land at and sail from Boulogne, Calais, or Dieppe, and even Havre, but even to circulate throughout the territory of the Empire, a boon you will appreciate the more highly as French travellers *a l'interieur* do not enjoy it. Not indeed that the law is vigorously carried out with respect to them, but it is open to any capricious gensdarme to demand the passport of a French traveller as he alights from the train at Dieppe, or at any of the watering places. Two French gentlemen of my acquaintance were actually stopped by the gensdarmes at Verdun a few months ago, and had to telegraph to Paris for vouchers of their identity and respectability to be sent up before they were released. It is also remarked that gensdarmes, who are sometimes apt to be more zealous than intelligent, may, now that the mustache movement has become so general in England, be under some difficulty as to recognise British subjects, and that amusing mistakes may occur, unless the sensible step announced in to-day's *Moniteur* be but the prelude of announced in to-day's *Moniteur* be but the prelude of announced in to-day's *Moniteur* be but the prelude of the total abolition of the nuisance.

The Ministry of the Interior has been re-organised, but as an old French song says, "C'est pour changer toujours le meme." The heads of the various departments placed under M. de Persigny to control merely change the name of "Chef de Division," for that of "Directeur." The Prefect of Police is placed under the Minister of the Interior's supervision as "Director of General Safety." M. de la Guerroniere and his army of censors, instead of being disembodied and sent to the right about, as a few sanguine people expected, retains his hold upon "l'imprimerie et la librairie"—*i. e.*, all that is printed and published, including, of course, the newspapers. These changes affect but little room for remark, but the *Constitutionnel*, ever anxious to display its devotedness, thinks fit to congratulate the press on being transferred from the control of M. de la Guerroniere "Chef de Division," to the control of M. de la Guerroniere "Directeur." This "modification," M. Direolle tells us, must be understood by the press as a compliment, and then proceeds to deliver the tirade, the meaning of which the fulsome writer would be rather puzzled to explain:—

"After pointing out to political writers the dignified and noble part which they ought to perform, the Minister of the Interior thinks with reason that the press could not constitute an administrative service, properly so called. The press is not administered, it is guided and advised, but from its very nature, as an engine of free discussion, it escapes the regular action of the administration. Placed by the conditions of its material existence under the direction of printing and publishing, the press will naturally discover in that circumstance all the guarantees it ought to wish for. The direction prescribes at the same time the regulations which protect and serve the press, and also those which protect the public and the State against the press."

The elections at Nice are to take place over again, the Government candidate not having obtained a sufficient number of votes. It is said that the great majority of the "Nicois" voted for their countryman, Garibaldi, but that all those votes were of course annulled.

It is stated that England and France are about to interfere actively in order to induce King Francis to withdraw from Gaeta. The pluck of his defence has won for him much sympathy, even amongst staunch friends of the Italian cause, and one cannot but condemn the cowardly policy which would employ the forces of two such countries as England and France to crush the remnants of the Neapolitan army. Let France withdraw her fleet, let the Piedmontese continue the siege, and may the best man win. To interfere at this stage of the proceedings would reflect eternal disgrace on the Governments who would venture on such a step. It is to be trusted that the only intervention contemplated is diplomatic, but looking at the extraordinary combinations of French policy, and Lord John's peculiar notions about non-intervention, it is impossible to say there is no foundation for the report.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* asserts that—

"King Francis II. is not far from yielding to the counsels of the European Powers. A letter from Vienna states that a proposition of an armistice made by Piedmont was rejected by King Francis only because the representatives of Russia and Prussia only weakly supported the efforts of the Cabinets of London and Paris. France and England are, however, said to have succeeded in bringing over the two northern courts to their views, and that a collective application has been made to Kings Francis II. and Victor Emmanuel for the conclusion of an armistice. According to a letter we have received from London, a messenger from the French Government has by this time arrived at Gaeta, conveying to the King a peremptory recommendation to leave, as the French fleet could no longer afford protection to the place. The Emperor Napoleon would, however, give Francis II. ten days or a fortnight to make what arrangements he may think necessary before leaving, for his interests and for his dignity. The same letter adds, that on leaving Gaeta King Francis will not leave Italy, but proceed to Rome, where he may reorganise his army. Consequently, the position of the Piedmontese will continue to be extremely difficult."

A letter from Gaeta of the 9th, in the *Messager du Midi*, gives the latest news from the Neapolitan camp:—

"A bold *coup de main* was successfully executed two days ago by a detachment of the garrison, with the object being to blow up three houses at the entrance of the suburb, in possession of the Piedmontese. A party of 120 riflemen, under Major Dimonetti, started about two o'clock in the morning. The party was divided into three, the centre one being commanded by a Frenchman, Count de Christen. Viscount de Maricourt, also a French officer who lately belonged to the Sardinian army commanded another. They were followed by 12 artillerymen, without arms, carrying eight barrels of powder. The Piedsantesse, with their arms on the alert, challenged the band as they advanced. Captain de Christian answered in French, when one of the sentinels fired at but missed him. Other sentinels posted farther off fired, but the Neapolitans kept advancing. The artillerymen in the meantime had deposited the powder and applied the match, and just after the signal for retreat was given an explosion took place, and the houses were reduced to ruins."

During M. de Persigny's absence in London, M. Billault has resumed his old place at the Home Office, *ad interim*. The papers are rather uneasy, lest this ogre of the press should mark his transitory hold of office by devouring a fresh victim. Until M. de Persigny returns, the papers will take care to draw it mild.

I am informed that at the Tuileries two days ago, M. Mires, the contractor of the Turkish loan was received with such a tempest of hisses that he had to beat a precipitate retreat.

The pamphlet, "*L'Empereur Francois Joseph et l'Europe*," turns out a mere flash in the pan. It is said to have been written by M. Duveyrier and by M. Pereire, of the Credit Mobilier. M. Pereire would have no objection to undertake a loan with the guarantee of the Great Powers to be devoted to the purchase of Venetia. A *brochure* on the same subject by M. de la Guerroniere is still expected.

The following gratifying announcement appears in the *Moniteur*:—

"The Emperor has decided that from the 1st of January next the subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland coming to France shall be admitted to enter and to travel in the territory of the Empire without passports and reciprocally. The Minister of the Interior will give instructions to his agents to carry this measure into execution."

This announcement speaks for itself. It does infinite credit to the Emperor, whose published opinions on the passport system I have so often alluded to, and to the enlightened Minister by whose advice they are now carried into execution.

M. Emile Ollivier, one of the Deputies for Paris, has applied to the Minister of the Interior for permission to found a newspaper. His first application remaining unanswered, he has again addressed himself to the Minister; and, judging from the liberal tendencies of M. de Persigny, there can be little doubt that he will eventually be successful. The following is the second letter of M. Ollivier:—

"M. Le Ministre,—I had the honour some days ago to address a letter to you soliciting an authorisation to found a weekly newspaper. Not having received an answer, I fear that my letter has not reached you, and I ask your permission to repeat my demand.

"I will accept either of the following three names for my paper:—*La Liberte*, *La Suffrage Universal*, or *L'Electeur*.

"Yet, were I free to choose, I should prefer the first—namely, *La Liberte*.

"It is hardly necessary for me to add, M. le Ministre, that my newspaper will not have for its object to attack the State, and that it will be in conformity with the law and the constitution.—Receive, &c.,

"EMILE OLLIVIER."

M. Billault, the predecessor of M. de Persigny, not long ago declared that the more a newspaper respected the law and the constitution, the more legal, constitutional, and moderate it was, the more dangerous it would prove; and every penal turncoat echoed this strange *dictum*. M. de Persigny is of a different stamp. He will not think that respect for the law of the land and moderation in language are a positive disqualification; and he will, I have little doubt, allow M. Emile Ollivier to found his journal on the conditions he proposes.

NAPLES.

The following is dated Naples, Dec. 10:—

The Garibaldini are leaving daily by hundreds and thousands, and what report will they take away with them of their Neapolitan "brothers," as they call them? Why, that they have the cant term has been! cant term has been! cant term has been! talked till they were choked of "brotherhood," without performing any of its duties, and, instead of rushing out to aid or to welcome them, have, as a nation, assisted at a spectacle got up for their special amusement. Theatres have been illuminated, houses too, Garibaldi's Hymn has been sung, and his portrait worn by every one; all this is very cheap and noisy, but what has been the serious material aid which has been given by those frothy enthusiasts? I shall confine myself in my report to what I have seen or heard from substantial witnesses. In the first place, I am assured, on undoubted authority, that the number of Neapolitans who enrolled themselves under Garibaldi was under 100, and yet they talk of "our revolution." There were, I believe, many applications for commissions, but to serve as soldiers and enter into the serious business of war 100 presents themselves. So much for active field co-operation, and now for those services which might have been so easily rendered, and which would so materially had relieved the sufferings of the wearied sick and wounded men who had been fighting their battles. I am within bounds when I state that the municipality had made no arrangements for the reception of the Redjackets, or such as were most inadequate, and I know that fewer was generated, as a consequence and carried many men off. They lay on dirty straw, and would have been better in the open country; "but was not every house in Naples open to them?" "When we were in the North of Italy," said a sick man to me, "they came out *en masse* to us, men, women, and children, and offered us everything they had. Brescia, in particular, will never be forgotten by us; we were treated as sons and brothers; but here, ——" The following is the second letter of M. Garibaldi issued a decree threatening punishment to those who overreached his followers. To whom hid themselves and their carriages to avoid being summoned to carry off the sick and wounded; each in his little way made as much profit as he could out of those who had shed their blood and risked their lives for them. With regard to the hospitals, I may almost literally say that no preparations had been made for the sick until they arrived here, and then they had to be improvised and arranged; and this was done by foreign hands. As being hastily got up they were deficient in most of those comforts which are so necessary for the invalid, as being hastily got up in Naples, too, where native materials were necessarily called into use, filth, filching, and disorder were the order of the day. Those benevolent persons, principally foreigners, and those again principally English, who have regulated the hospitals, have had to contend continually and thanklessness against these evils. I saw, no usually and thanklessness against these evils. I saw, no later than three days since, the dirt on the ground of the wards in San Sebastian's baked" half-an-inch deep, hard dirt, while the attendants were washing pots and kettles and plates about the beds; that I may be the more precise, it was the fials Vittorio Emanuele. On leaving that *sala* I went to another, and listened to the whispered complaints of a poor fellow who had been shot through the lungs, that he had been robbed frequently, and had not that frequent attendance necessary, as the discharge of his wound was so great. "I give the poor fellows some money at times," said a lady to me, "because they are neglected if they do not give the *infermieri* something." "I was robbed by my *infermieri* of a plaster or two which Victor Emmanuel left to me," said the wounded boy; "get me into another more central place," and I did. I said the surveillance of the hospitals has been conducted principally, if not altogether, by foreigners; some honourable exceptions there have been, but still the rule holds good. English ladies have sacrificed their ease and time, and one has risked her life almost in the battlefield, while Neapolitans have for the most part remained at home at ease, apparently indifferent to the sufferings of their "brothers." "We will give our money," said some ladies to a friend of mine one day, "but we won't go in," and this makes me think of the sums of money that have been contributed by the Neapolitans. When dukes have put themselves down for 5*l.* 6*d.*, Ministers at the most, for a pound, and the vast majority of those whose voices were making the welkin ring with their sympathies and admiration of their "brothers" have not been ashamed to write themselves down for 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 8*d.*—say for the "*ferite di Garibaldi*"—the sum contributed cannot have been great. What the gross amount is I cannot tell, but I have seen several published lists, and they have been formed in the way I have described, and I have no hesitation in saying that the foreigner has shown ten times the amount of substantial sympathy that the Neapolitan has shown. It is not the object of these remarks to vaunt the foreigner, but to awaken the Southern Italians to something like self-respect.

There is a report pretty generally believed that an armistic, at the intervention of the French Government, has been completed between the Bourbonites and the Sardinians for 15 days, during which time the preparations are not to be suspended. In this interval of time the Emperor will use his good offices to induce Francis II. to evacuate Gaeta; but, should he refuse to do so, then the French fleet will be withdrawn. Some are of opinion that the Bourbon will still resist. There are at present 15,000 men in Gaeta, with provisions for six months, or perhaps 6,000 men, and a great quantity of ammunition. Now, it may be the policy of Francis II. to drive off some 10,000 of his forces as he has already done; Cialdini, however, will not take prisoners, and it is just possible that as Francis II. may be compelled to yield by his own men.

The King, it is said, will leave Naples on the 18th, and, returning by the Abruzzi, will have some bear-hunting in Castelvetro. The Royal movements are, however, very uncertain, as we have already seen. At present, say some, will be followed by the arrival of Prince Carignan as Regent, Farini retaining his office of Lieutenant-General; while others maintain that Garibaldi will be invited as Lieutenant General with an *adlatus*. It is not likely that the Government would acknowledge its own weakness by taking such a step, or that Garibaldi would consent to take any office with a bear leader by his side. He will be faithful to his garden, and only reappear at the sound of the trumpet.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The subjoined letter is from a correspondent, dating Warsaw, Dec. 12:—

The capital of the ancient kingdom of Poland has enjoyed for the last three days the happiness of possessing within its walls the Russian colonel of gensdarmerie, Trepow, appointed by the Emperor chief of the general police in place of General Anitchkow, whose proceedings, under existing circumstances, and such as may arise hereafter, have not been considered at St. Petersburg as sufficiently active and severe. It may, therefore, be foreseen that his successor, Colonel Trepow, whose energetic character is well known in Russia, will make use, in a greater degree, of the spy system, which seven years extends its ramifications through the towns and all parts of the country in Poland. In any case we may be assured that the exceptional *regime* in vigour since 1832, and which is nothing other than the state of siege and martial law, will be more rigorously enforced than ever. It remains to be seen to what point this rigorous system, applied to a whole nation which says hours in mind for the former independence of its liberties, will conduct the Government of the Emperor at last.

What, according to all I learn, appears to be certain is, that Poland, taught by the unhappy experience which she gained under the Emperor Nicholas, will not allow herself, under Alexander II., to be dragged again into an isolated insurrection without being able to reckon on the powerful succour of neighbouring nations, who wait also for a favourable moment to rise *en masse* and reconquer, in the name of their nationality, their ancient independence and rights.

According to what is said here, Austrian Poland, particularly the ancient kingdom of Gallicia, which seems hitherto to have held herself aloof from joining the general movement which is disturbing men's minds in Europe, commences also to agitate for the recovery of her ancient national institutions, which formerly allowed her to govern herself by means of a communal and representative system independent and free from all ministerial control. The Gallicians have placed themselves in strict relation with their brothers and ancient companions in arms in unfortunate as well as in prosperous epochs of their common nationality. Both the Governments of Russia and Austria are interested in preventing any popular movement for enfranchisement which might at a given day simultaneously burst out in Gallicia and Poland. The Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg comprehend all the danger which threatens from that quarter the authority of their respective Sovereigns, and can easily adopt measures in common by employing the military in sufficient force to put down any attempt at insurrection which may be made in the approaching spring in the Polish and Gallician provinces. In this motive is attributed the reinforcements of Russian troops which have recently been sent to the frontiers of the south and the fortress of Kalisch.

The Superior Administration at Warsaw has just published a list of foreign journals which may, after previously been submitted to the censure, be introduced to the Imperial post, dating from the 1st of January, into the kingdom of Poland. Among these foreign political and scientific journals we find 91 German, 19 Italian, 92 French and Belgian, and 27 English; but as these public papers are generally submitted before their distribution to the post-offices to the revision of the censure, all the articles they might contain not deemed to be in conformity with the principles of the Russian Government are carefully blackened over in such a manner as to render their perusal impossible.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The last advices are dated Corfu, December 6th. The magnificent fleet under command of Vice-Admiral Martin, is anchored off Corfu. It is composed of the following ships:—The flagship Marlborough, 131 guns, 800-horse power; Admiral Martin; the Orion, 91 guns, 600-horse power, Captain Frere; the Exmouth, 90 guns, 600-horse power, Captain Paynter; the Neptune, 90 guns, 500-horse power, Campbell; the Mars, 80 guns, 400-horse power, Captain Strange; the James Watt, 91 guns, 600-horse power, Captain Codd; the London, 90 guns, 500-horse power, Captain Chads. The screw steam sloop Assurance, 4 guns, 200-horse power, Captain Aynsley, and the Alacrity, 4 guns, 300-horse power, Captain Baird, are in attendance, and plying alternately between Corfu and Malta.

The screw-frigate Melpomene, 51 guns, 600-horse power, Captain Ewart, left yesterday for Malta, having on board her Highness the widow of the late Prince of Montenegro. The Princess is on her way to visit the Empress of the French, by whom she has been graciously invited to spend some months at the Tuileries. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, who has been staying here for the last two months, left for Italy last week, by a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd Company.

The winter has now regularly set in here, accompanied by the sudden changes which are its peculiar characteristics, alternating from the sharp, cutting north wind, which blows across the snow-capped mountains of Albania, to days of genial warmth and brilliant sunshine, interspersed with strong sirocco and showers of rain. Sportsmen take advantage of the former and repair in great numbers to Albania for the destruction of woodcocks, which promise to be very plentiful this year. Owing to the presence of the fleet they need well be so, as the navy system makes a very numerous appearance on the Albanian shore, to the great astonishment of its semi-barbarous inhabitants.

The little town of Corfu is so full of sailors and soldiers (they are 10,000) that its native population is quite in a minority, and, as you pass through the narrow lanes of the capital of this little Septinsular State, your ear is greeted by sounds more harsh and vernacular than either the Venetian Italian of the upper or the modern Greek *patois* of the lower orders.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The special correspondent of the *New Zealand Examiner* writes from New Plymouth, under date Oct. 11:—

Just as I was about sitting down to complain again of another month worse than wasted by the military authorities, news is brought in that hostilities have commenced at Kaihihi, a few miles south of Tataraimaka, which in a manner arrests the pen. On the 19th of September 600 men, after destroying the enemy's stockades at the latter place, proceeded on towards Kaihihi, where, finding the enemy in force, they retired upon Tataraimaka, and General Pratt was applied to for instructions. Reinforcements of men and of artillery were promised to Major Hutchins, the commanding officer; but the general suddenly altered his mind, and ordered the force back to town. On the 9th instant a second expedition, upwards of 1,000 strong, under the command of General Pratt, started for the same place; and this morning the Pah was attacked, the enemy nothing daunted (as might be expected by the repeated show of pusillanimity) by the formidable force of men and artillery, including an 8-inch gun, opposed to them. The casualties, as far as is yet known in town, are Captain Pasley, R.E. (Staff), wounded in the thigh, ball extracted; Sergeant Howatt, 70th, severely wounded in both thighs; Sergeant, 40th; 1 bugler, 65th; and J. Jones, 57th (Militia) wounded. It is not in my power to give a description of the contest, which will not be received in time for the mail steamer. A party of engineers, with fatigue parties from the various corps, with covering parties, were sent out to approach the pah by entrenched lines and traverses, and form a platform for the heavy gun, the position chosen for which would command the two other pahs in the neighbourhood. The smaller guns (24-pounders) were within 200 yards. The commenced the struggle, and beyond nothing is yet known. Her Majesty's ship Cordelia opportunely arrived from Auckland as the news was received, and Captain Vernon expressed his intention at once to proceed along the coast to render any aid to Captain Seymour of her Majesty's ship Pelorus, who is so far recovered from his wound received at Waitara to take part in the expedition. It will be remembered that both gallant officers commanded the naval brigade in Colonel Gold's expedition to Waroa. The natives engaged are the notorious Taranaki and Ngatiruanui; and it is to be hoped, now that the general has fired a shot, that he will not quit the district without inflicting the severest chastisement on these turbulent and aggressive people.

It is unfortunate for the prospects of the war that Gen. Pratt did not show equal determination to meet the enemy at Waitara on the 10th September. With a force of nearly 1,000 men the destruction of a few empty pahs seems exclusively to have occupied his mind, for whilst so engaged the rebels fired upon him, but provoked only a return fire to afford time to get back to quarters. But the most discreditable feature in this extraordinary affair was leaving the dead body of a 40th soldier in the hands of the enemy, who naturally claim a victory over the largest force that has been marshalled before them. Their own number could not have exceeded 120. The effect on the forces is still more to be deplored, for men naturally become dispirited in a contest in which the same fate may await themselves. The tenderest solicitude for the killed and wounded should be shown by those in command.

Our volunteers and militia abandoned at Waireka, guarded theirs at the risk of their lives, and, in a difficult night retreat, brought them away from the field.

But all these events of the month were exceeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie's conduct on the 29th ultimo. Detached to destroy the rifle pits of the pahs burnt by General Pratt in the early part of the month, the enemy fired at them, but they were strictly enjoined not to fire on account of some order said to have been issued by the general. But it is idle to suppose that it could have been given, or that such an order could have been applied to the situation in which Colonel Leslie was placed. The result was that 500 men, well armed and protected by artillery, were hunted over two miles of an open country, most favourable for military operations, by less than a hundred natives, and were not till the men were falling, and the enemy getting dangerously near to the rear-guard, that the latter faced about and fired in disregard of the injunctions of their commanding officer.

NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following are the preliminary reports of the surveying expedition in the Fox, under the command of Captain Allen Young; which are prefaced by an interesting letter from Sir F. L. M'Clintock, to Sir Charles Bright. Detailed and final reports are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be made public.

I am also requested to call your attention to the enclosed interesting letter from Sir Leopold M'Clintock to Sir Charles Bright.—I am, &c.,

WM. BEVAN.

Old Jewry, December 17.

Portsmouth, Dec. 6, 1860.

My dear Sir Charles,—You are very welcome to my opinion respecting the North Atlantic Telegraph route; it has been formed solely upon what I have recently seen, and upon the local information I have gleaned, whilst employed in sounding and surveying along the projected route in command of her Majesty's steamer Bulldog.

As for the short lengths of cable between Scotland and Faroe, and from thence to the east shore of Iceland, no difficulties need be encountered; there are certain channels between the Faroe Isles where the tides are very strong, but there are also still water creeks, and these, I presume, will be selected for landing the shore-ends.

Like most of my countrymen, I was profoundly ignorant of the climatic condition of Iceland before I went there; and being desirous of obtaining authentic information respecting the ice movements in the adjacent seas, a scientific gentleman to whom I had an introduction kindly met my wishes by handing up for me such facts as I required from the celebrated "Icelandic Annals," which date back as far as the 9th century. Briefly, then, the shores of Iceland are only visited by drift ice about seven or eight times in each century, and it is only upon two or three of these occasions that the drift ice is sufficiently extensive to reach the south coast, and surround the whole island. Then the gales are never seen; the heavy masses of ice are so called are small enough to float freely over comparatively shallow water, so that a good channel remain undisturbed at the bottom, the shore end being carried up a fiord.

I trust that you will adhere to the original intention of a land line across Iceland to Faxe Bay, as by so doing you will avoid the only part of the sea where submarine volcanic disturbance may be suspected. Faxe Bay never freezes over, and I find no record of drift ice within it since the year 1600.

From here to the cable of Greenland will proceed. During the spring of the year South Greenland is usually enveloped with drift ice and icebergs, whilst the autumn it is for the most part free; it is, however, liable to be more obstructed throughout the whole year; the present, for instance, has been an extremely bad one, probably the worst for thirty years, and yet the Bulldog (paddle steamer), the Fox (screw), and the Danish sailing vessel have visited Julianshaab in September, October, and November.

My humble opinion is that in two years out of every three the ice will be too inconsiderable to obstruct the laying down of a cable during the autumnal months, whilst in my official report to the hydrographer of the navy I have expressed a confident opinion that the shore end may be carried into a fiord where it will be secure from icebergs or drift ice.

It only remains for me to notice Labrador. The landing-place for a shore end there has yet to be sought for. The interior, I was told, would present no difficulty whatever for a land line.

The contour of the sea bottom and depth of the ocean throughout the route is decidedly favourable, and here let me inform you that my report is misquoted in the *Times* of Friday last, the writer stating that I mention the soundings in one part as being "very irregular," whereas I reported them as "very regular."

You cannot have failed to derive much encouragement from the explorations of the Bulldog and Fox.

There are difficulties, of course, in so great an undertaking, but they are not by any means insurmountable. To me it will always prove a source of real gratification to have been actively employed in the advancement of an object of such vast national importance.

Should you desire it, I will be happy to explain to you in detail my grounds for every opinion, and authority for every fact which I have stated.—I am, dear Sir Charles, faithfully yours,

F. LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK.

To Sir Charles Bright, &c.

Steam Surveying Yacht Fox, Southampton, Nov. 28, 1860.

Sir,—I beg to report the arrival of the Fox in Southampton Docks, at 4 p.m. yesterday, and as my last communication with you was from Iceland, I now hand you a preliminary sketch of our proceedings and report of survey, combined from the observations of both Mr. Davis and myself since leaving Reikavik.

Having rated chronometers and swung ship for local deviation of compasses, we left Reikavik August 31, and on following day were in position off the headland of Snoefells Jokul, in north-west extreme of Faxe Bay. I had then intended making a course so as to strike the coast of Greenland in the same parallel of latitude, and carry the survey from that point down the coast to Cape Farewell. Our object being to examine the inlets and outlets upon the coasts, we did not delay for the purpose of deep sounding, but took advantage of every opportunity to obtain a cast and bottom specimens. At a distance from the land of 160 miles, in a direction S. 57 deg. W. from Snoefell Nass, we obtained soundings of from 175 deepening to 1,100 fathoms, the bottom being mud, specimens of which, and of the water brought up by Six's thermometer cases, were on all occasions preserved.

A series of gales with heavy sea now drove us from the desired course, and precluded us during the following days from making observations on the depth of the ocean. During these days every care was taken to ascertain the set of the Polar current, but by which we were not sensibly affected. In these gales we lost a portion of our bulwarks, stanchions, and deck gear, and although two of our men were seriously hurt we fortunately lost no lives.

Our next opportunity for deep sea sounding was on approaching the east coast of Greenland, when at 130 miles N., 75 deg. E. from Cape Bille, we got bottom in 1,135 fathoms; and again 1,052 fathoms, with good specimens of mud, at a distance of 63 miles; we then carried in soundings to 170 fathoms ten miles from the land, Cape Bille bearing N. 40 deg. W.

We had previously passed through some light streams of drift ice, and on this day, Sept. 12, I filled up fresh water from a floe-piece, and then approached the land, the ice being close and heavy under the land; and in the evening, being surrounded with loose pieces, I kept away to southward along the shore until daylight, when I stood in to about three miles off the high island called by the natives Ourenarsuk. Some of the closely-packed ice lay here along the coast, the easterly wind keeping it upon the land; and seeing no opening to enable us to get in at that time, with no prospect of an off-shore wind to disperse it, I continued following the trend of the land, and looking for an open harbour. Views of the land, angles, and observations for fixing positions, &c., were obtained as we coasted along.

A dark water-sky off Eindenoer fiord led me to hope that I should there be able to obtain anchorage; but in the afternoon of September 13 the wind freshened from S.S.W., and the weather began to threaten a repetition of the violent gales we had already experienced, and to bring back fresh ice from about Cape Farewell; and as the floe-pieces were very close around the ship, and I saw no prospect of reaching a harbour on that evening, I had no alternative but to stand off for the night to the south-eastward. Two Polar bears were seen on this day, and one of which I shot.

On the 14th we were in lat. 60 N., lon. 40.10 W., 60 miles east from the entrance to Prins Christian Sound, having been led off by the trend of the ice, which now gave us the first indications of an unusually great accumulation around Cape Farewell, and which drove rapidly back to north-east before the wind. We here obtained soundings in 1,120 fathoms, gravel and sand; and again on 16th Cape Farewell, bearing N, 56 W., 75 miles, 1,280 fathoms, muddy sand.

From this date commenced a series of most violent gales, which blew without intermission until the evening of the 19th, and during which time I had on several occasions penetrated the ice, in order to ascertain if in the coast was sufficiently free to admit of our carrying on surveying operations in the southern fiords; and on the evening of the 21st of September we moored to an iceberg for the night, we then being 36 miles S., 29 deg. W., from Cape Thorvaldsen on Desolation Island, having worked through some streams of ice; and we took this opportunity of sounding. We got an unexpected depth of 1,550 fathoms, but unfortunately lost the bottom specimen from the line fouling the ship's keel, and breaking at 300 fathoms in heaving in.

From the absence of ice in shore we had intended, with daylight, entering the Torsukatak Channel, and proceeding within the islands to Julianehaab and southern fiords, but after midnight a furious hurricane from S.S.E. suddenly burst upon us, tearing us from the berg, and compelling us to scud before the wind and through the openings in the ice, which now fast accumulated again from the southward. A detailed account of this hurricane will be given hereafter; suffice it to say that; after having frequently struck the ice, got the water over our machinery, and engines consequently stopped, stormsail split, and upper works damaged, we were, by the mercy of God's providence, saved from destruction.

The northerly currents and continuance of stormy weather prevented our reaching Frederickshaab until October 2, to which harbour I was obliged to go to repair damage, refit, and obtain fresh water. After seeing to the necessary repairs, I organised a boat expedition to southward, to examine the coast, and to ascertain if free from ice, which had hitherto constantly streamed northward along the land. Davis, Rae, Shaffner, Zeilau, and Woods accompanied me.

Having reached a good position southward, and there finding that the ice-reward had almost dispersed, I immediately returned, with the view at once to proceed on our voyage with the ship. We sailed from Frederickshaab on the 20th of October, with strong northerly gale, and on following day passed through the Issakatak Channel, reaching Julianehaab on the 22nd, and on ascending the neighbouring hills, from the height of 1,000 feet, not a piece of drift oceanic ice was to be seen around the coast.

Having made all inquiries about Igalliko (Julianehaab) fiord, I deemed it advisable at once to commence survey of this beautiful arm of the sea, and acting upon the opinion of Colonel Shaffner, that were this fiord found practicable the electric circuit from Reikavik would not be too extended.

We first sounded up to the head of the fiord, which gave an opportunity for leading a travelling party, under command of Dr. Rae, to examine the inland ice and nature of the country. A party also went to the Old Nordisker ruins at Igalliko.

Returning with the Fox to Julianehaab, Oct 27, we then surveyed the estuary of the fiord, and from the soundings obtained I am of a decided opinion that a depth of not less than 150 to 160 fathoms can be carried from the middle of the fiord, abreast the settlement, out to sea, with a general muddy bottom. A depth of water will effectually preclude injury to the cable from the largest icebergs ever seen upon the coast.

Although many bergs lay along the coast we saw none aground in this valley